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The Department of State

bulletin

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*General
Acheson*

UNITED ACTION FOR THE DEFENSE OF A FREE WORLD

Remarks by Secretary Acheson¹

THIS AFTERNOON I would like to talk with you about the point we have reached in the development of the North Atlantic Treaty, what we did at Brussels, and where we are going from that meeting.

I think the best way of putting this thing in perspective is to say that this meeting at Brussels was the conclusion of a chapter in a long book, a book in which the chapters which lie behind us are history, and the chapters that lie before us are plans for dynamic action.

So far as the North Atlantic Treaty organization is concerned, that is only one part of this book. It is an important part. That part of the chapter which lay before Brussels was a period, and a very important and necessary period, of planning and organization. We were thinking about drawing up the structure of this organization before we could go to work to put real muscle and real bone into it.

First Step in Field of Action

Brussels brought the culmination of that part of the North Atlantic Treaty work. We have finished the matter of plans. We have finished the matter of organization. Now we have taken the first step in the field of action. From now on it is action which counts and not further resolutions or plans or meetings, although there will be all of those.

At Brussels we did several things. We took recommendations which had come from the meetings immediately preceding in London and acted

on those recommendations. They had to do with the creation of the united, unified, integrated army which is to provide for the defense of Europe. The papers which came to us laid out the structure of that army, how it should be composed, of what troops, where the troops should come from, how it should be organized, its command structure, the higher command structure which would give that army its direction, and how the Supreme Commander should be selected and appointed. We dealt with and acted upon all those matters.

Selection of Supreme Commander

The structure was agreed upon and the force was created. The Council unanimously asked the President of the United States to select a United States officer to be the Supreme Commander. A specific recommendation was made as to who it was hoped that officer would be. The President responded at once, and that officer, General Eisenhower, was unanimously appointed the Supreme Commander. As he has stated, he will leave shortly after the first of the year to go over and arrange for the creation and location of his staff.

The creation of a supreme commander and the selection of General Eisenhower is an essential step and a most vital step in galvanizing into action the actual translation of these papers into terms of men with guns, matériel, air forces, and naval forces.

There must be this one dynamic figure to give all of our allies the guidance, the direction, and the inspiration which will lead to the translation of papers into organized people and organized things. General Eisenhower, more than any living

¹ Made at a news conference at Washington, D.C., on Dec. 22 and released to the press on the same date; also printed as Department of State publication 4058.

soldier, has the capacity, the prestige, and the imagination which can bring that about. His appointment is in itself a great act in Europe, which has completely revolutionized the attitude of people toward the problems ahead of them.

Now at Brussels also we considered material things as well as men with guns. It was clear to us that you cannot have an army, no matter how well organized, unless it is supplied, unless it is supplied in quantity, and unless all the productive capacities of all the allies are harnessed to that great effort. Consequently, the whole conception of the old production board was changed and there is to be a new vigorous and active board. I trust that at the head of that there will be a man in the economic field as dynamic and as full of leadership as General Eisenhower is in the military field. These two men must work very closely together if we are to use the vast potential and economic power of Western Europe to create what is necessary for this force.

Concrete Objectives of Unified Command

This force which is now in being means several concrete things. It means, first of all, that our forces in Europe will be, and they now are, under the command of General Eisenhower. It means that the British, French, Italian, Dutch, Belgian, and the forces of all the other North Atlantic Treaty nations which are now in existence for the defense of Europe will be, and many of them now are, under his command. It means also that those forces must be increased. They are not now adequate for their mission. They will be increased and steps are in process now by which they will be increased in France, in England, and in other countries of Europe; in the United States additional forces will be placed at General Eisenhower's disposal in Europe.

We made it clear also at Brussels that, contrary to the propaganda which the Soviet Union and its satellites are putting out, this is a defensive force. It will be clear to any intelligent person that it must be. Certainly there is no remote intention, and there never has been, to use this force for aggressive purposes.

German Participation

Also at Brussels we took action on the very important question of the relation of Germany to the defense of Western Europe. We cleared away the obstacles which had been in front of German

participation. We made it perfectly clear to the Germans that their participation is a matter to be discussed with them. Their will and their enthusiastic cooperation is an essential part of anything which is to be done. We made it clear that, if they take part in this effort, then clearly their relations with the nations of Western Europe and with us in the United States will be and can be on a different basis from what they are now.

Now that is perhaps nothing new to you. That is the action which was taken and I should like for a moment to try and put it in its relation with other chapters in this long book about which I have spoken.

The North Atlantic Treaty work is only a part of that book. The action at Brussels is only a part of one chapter. It is that important part, however, which is moving from plans into action.

Common Problem of Security

Now the rest of the book, the material part of the book, the part which is history, has to do with what we and our allies have tried to accomplish since the end of the war. What we have tried to accomplish has been in the light of a clear conception which we have all had. That is that the security of each one of us is tied up with the security of all of us, and therefore strength and security is a common problem and a common task. It is a task in which we must all wish to work together and in which we are all partners in the truest sense of the word.

So far as the United States is concerned, this is a national policy. It isn't a matter which has been decided by any small group of people in connection with any particular event. It is the product of the decisions of all the Executive branches of the Government, of the Congress, and of the people of the United States over a long period of years. It is something which has found expression at various times in different acts. Exactly these same conceptions were inherent in, were discussed, and were decided when the Greek-Turkish Aid Program came up in the early part of 1947. These same ideas are inherent in the Economic Recovery Program. These same ideas are contained in the so-called Vandenberg resolution passed by the Senate. We moved from the economic field into the field of providing a common defense when we negotiated and almost unanimously ratified the North Atlantic Treaty.

Again this policy was reiterated when we came

to the military defense program, which was to put our aid at the disposal of our allies while they were building up the forces which, with ours, would give a common strength and a common defense to all of us.

Now all the way through these chapters of the book and in connection with all the steps that I have mentioned there have been dissenting views expressed. There have been views expressed that we should not use our resources and our power in conjunction with others to build up a common strength and a common defense, but that we should retire to our own continent, that we should try to isolate ourselves from the problems and difficulties of the world, and that here on our hemisphere we should attempt to secure ourselves against the dangers and difficulties of the world. This attitude, as I say, has been expressed, has been debated, and the contrary decision has been taken in each one of the steps which I have mentioned.

Policy Examination and Recommendations of National Security Council

This attitude is one which is continually examined. It is the task of the National Security Council to examine all alternatives and make recommendations regarding them. When the National Security Council performs its duty in this respect, it speaks for the whole Executive branch of the Government which is concerned with the defense problems of the United States and with the mobilization of the economic power of the United States which is necessary to back up that defense. So that the National Security Council means, of course, the President, who presides at it and whose sanction is necessary for the validity of any of its acts. It means the whole military establishment on the civilian side and on the military side, the whole organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It means the Department of State; it means the Treasury Department; it means the economic branches of the White House and the economic departments of the Government. They have examined this attitude many times, the last time quite recently, and, every time they have examined it, they have recommended unanimously that this is an impossible attitude for the United States to take because it spells defeat and frustration; it has no possibility of success; and therefore it is not an attitude which this Government can usefully take.

January 1, 1951

Conclusions Regarding Policy of Withdrawal

In our work on this particular question we have brought out many considerations. I shall mention a few of them.

It is our unanimous conclusion, and has been throughout all these years, and is now, that such a policy is a policy of withdrawal into our hemisphere and an attempt to deal on a defensive basis with the dangers in the rest of the world. Our conclusion is that the first result of that would enable the Soviet Union to make a quick conquest of the entire Eurasian land mass.

To do that leads us to the second conclusion, which is that it would place at the disposal of the Soviet Union a possession of military resources and economic power vastly superior to any that would be then available for our home security. It would give the Soviet Union possession of a strategic position which would be catastrophic to the United States.

In that situation we come to the third conclusion. In such a position, the Soviet Union would be able to nullify our power. Such nullification would be attempted, because, isolated as we would be, we would still have some potential threat to the success of the Soviet plans.

We then come to the fourth conclusion, which is that such a developing situation would make any negotiation, any peaceful settlement of the problems before us, quite impossible. It would so unbalance the power in the world and put us at such a vast disadvantage that negotiation would not be possible at all.

That leads to the fifth conclusion. Negotiation not being possible, we would then be brought either to the position where we must accept whatever terms were imposed or where we would have to fight without allies merely to maintain, if we could in that precarious position, our own physical existence.

I say physical existence because that brings us to the sixth conclusion. A position of that sort, accepted by us, would undermine the entire constitutional structure, the entire morale position, and the entire heritage of the American tradition.

Therefore the National Security Council has rejected this policy because it concludes that it is a self-defeating policy and one which could lead only to surrender or to defeat.

Building Strength To Maintain Freedom

The attitude which we take is that we and our

allies are moving ahead with courage and with determination to build our common strength. We regard our dangers as common dangers and we believe that they can be met and must be met by common strength. We believe that they need our help in order to maintain their security and that we need their help. We know that, if, by an indifferent attitude, we abandoned our allies without regard to future consequences, we would find ourselves in a position of unutterable national shame and great national weakness.

Therefore, we are taking a policy of going forward with vigor and with determination and with courage. We are rejecting any policy of sitting quivering in a storm cellar waiting for whatever fate others may wish to prepare for us. As I say, we have rejected that course and, as the President made entirely clear last week, we are firmly resolved to build our strength side by side with our allies. By doing so we believe that we are calling upon the great potential strength of the entire free world to maintain its freedom. We believe that we can, if we pull together, build that strength and we are determined that we shall build it.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House December 21]

The Secretary of State this morning gave me a full report of his meeting in Brussels with the Foreign Ministers and Defense Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty countries.

I was greatly encouraged to hear from the Secretary of the serious way in which the representatives of the North Atlantic countries went about the job of bringing to life the military and economic agencies of the North Atlantic community.

The Secretary reported that the appointment of General Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, greatly heartened and inspired the European nations who see in it new proof of the firm intention of the free nations to stand together.

Within the next few weeks the soldiers in Europe of the members of the North Atlantic community will be training together. Many of our hopes have now become facts with all that this means for the defense of the free world.

The Secretary also reported on his informal conversations with French Foreign Minister Schuman and British Foreign Minister Bevin. These

conversations resulted in full agreement on how the three Governments, pursuant to the North Atlantic Council's decision would take up with the German Government the problem of German contributions to the defense of Western Europe.

I am in full agreement with the Secretary that the spirit shown by the countries of Western Europe has justified our confidence that the free states of Europe mean business about setting up our common defense system. The success of this meeting will be a matter of great satisfaction to all the American people.

Let there be no mistake about it—the unity of the nations of Western Europe and of the North Atlantic area is vital to their security and to ours.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower To Command NAC Defense Forces

MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY ACHESON

[Released to the press by the White House December 18]

The following telegram was received by the President from Secretary Acheson.

The North Atlantic Council today completed arrangements for the establishment of an integrated European defense force. This plan provides that the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe be a U. S. Officer. The Council has asked me to transmit to you its request that you designate a U. S. Officer to take this position. At the time this action was taken the members of the Council expressed their earnest hope that you will find it possible to designate General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower for the position of Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

The President sent the following reply to Secretary Acheson.

Pursuant to the request of the North Atlantic Council that I designate a U. S. Officer to take the position of Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, I have designated General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. In taking this action I wish to express both my gratification and agreement with the view of the North Atlantic Council that General Eisenhower's experience and talents make him uniquely qualified to assume the important responsibilities of this position.

COMMUNIQUE

[Released to the press December 19]

Following is the text of a communiqué issued by the North Atlantic Council at the close of its sixth session at Brussels on December 19, 1950.

The North Atlantic Council acting on recommendations of the Defense Committee today completed the arrangements initiated in September last for the establishment in Europe of an integrated force under centralized control and command. This force is to be composed of contingents contributed by the participating governments.

The Council yesterday unanimously decided to ask the President of the United States to make available General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower to serve as Supreme Commander. Following receipt this morning of a message from the President of the United States that he had made General Eisenhower available, the Council appointed him. He will assume his command and establish his headquarters in Europe early in the New Year. He will have the authority to train the national units assigned to his command and to organize them into an effective integrated defense force. He will be supported by an international staff drawn from the nations contributing to the force.

The Council, desiring to simplify the structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in order to make it more effective, asked the Council Deputies to initiate appropriate action. In this connection the Defense Committee, meeting separately on December 18th, had already taken action to establish a defense production board with greater powers than those of the Military Production and Supply Board which it supersedes. The new board is charged with expanding and accelerating production and with furthering the mutual use of the industrial capacities of the member nations.

The Council also reached unanimous agreement regarding the part which Germany might assume in the common defense. The German participation would strengthen the defense of Europe without altering in any way the purely defensive character of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Council invited the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States to explore the matter with the Government of the German Federal Republic.

The decisions taken and the measures contemplated have the sole purpose of maintaining and

consolidating peace. The North Atlantic nations are determined to pursue this policy until peace is secure.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL EISENHOWER

[Released to the press by the White House December 19]

The President today sent the following letter to General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

DEAR GENERAL EISENHOWER: The North Atlantic Treaty Nations have agreed on the defense organization for Europe and at their request I have designated you as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. I view their request as a pledge that their support of your efforts will be complete and unequivocal.

I understand that the Standing Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will shortly issue a directive to you concerning your responsibility and authority as the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

You are hereby assigned operational command, to the extent necessary for the accomplishment of your mission, of the U. S. Army Forces, Europe; U. S. Air Forces, Europe; and the U. S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Subject to overriding requirements of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, the missions, routine employment, training and administration of these forces will continue to be handled through command channels heretofore existing.

You are authorized to have officers and enlisted personnel of the U. S. Armed Forces, as well as civilian employees of the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force, for your Staff in such numbers and grades as you consider necessary.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Secretary of State for his guidance and a copy to the Secretary of Defense for his guidance and necessary action by the Department of Defense.

You are undertaking a tremendous responsibility. As President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, I know that our entire country is wholeheartedly behind you. Indeed, you carry with you the prayers of all freedom-loving peoples. I send you my warmest personal good wishes for success in the great task which awaits you.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Communism Threatens Inter-American Community Security

U. S. REQUESTS MEETING OF ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SECRETARY ACHESON

[Released to the press December 16]

Pursuant to instructions from President Truman, I have today instructed the representative of the United States in the Council of the Organization of American States [OAS] to request that a meeting of consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs be held in accordance with article 39 of the Charter of the Organization, which provides that such meetings shall be held "to consider problems of an urgent nature and of common interest to the American States."

The aggressive policy of international communism, carried out through its satellites, has brought about a situation in which the entire free world is threatened. The free world is meeting that threat by resolute action through the United Nations, in keeping with the principles of the United Nations Charter. As President Truman announced in his speech last night, the United States, for the purpose of organizing its strength in support of these principles, has embarked on an emergency program of economic and military preparedness.

Within the United Nations, the United States is also part of the established regional community represented by the Organization of American States. All 21 members of that community have jointly dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom. This common cause, even more than geography, has prompted them to work together for their common security. Their cooperation is based on the principle that the defense of any one of them is inseparable from the defense of all of them. What is at stake in the present situation, with respect to this inter-American community of ours, is the survival of all that it stands for in the world.

The United States, having embarked on urgent mobilization for the common defense, wishes to consult its fellow members in the inter-American community with respect to the situation which we all face and on the coordination of the common effort required to meet it. That is the reason why

it is requesting that a meeting of consultation be held.

In the near future this Government, after consultation with Congressional leaders and the governments of the other American Republics, will have proposals to make respecting the date and place of the meeting and its agenda.

COMMUNICATION FROM AMBASSADOR DANIELS TO OAS

[Released to the press December 20]

Communication of the United States representative on the Council of the Organization of American States addressed to the Chairman of the Council, Ambassador Hilderbrando Accioly.

December 20, 1950

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Confirming the request which I made to you Saturday, December 16, I have been instructed by my Government to request that a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs be held in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which provides that such Meetings shall be called "to consider problems of an urgent nature and of common interest to the American States." I am, therefore, hereby requesting, in accordance with Article 40 of the Charter, that this matter be considered at the next meeting of the Council of the Organization of American States which will, I understand, be held on Wednesday, December 20, at 10:30 a. m.

The aggressive policy of international communism, carried out through its satellites, has brought about a situation in which the entire free world is threatened. The free world is meeting that threat by resolute action through the United Nations, in keeping with the principles of the United Nations Charter. As President Truman has announced, the United States, for the purpose of organizing its strength in support of these principles, has embarked on an emergency program of economic and military preparedness.

The twenty-one American Republics have

jointly dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom. Our common cause, even more than geography, has prompted us to work together for common security. Our cooperation is based on the principle that the defense of one is inseparable from the defense of all. What is at stake in the present situation with respect to this inter-American community of ours is the survival of all that it stands for in the world.

Having embarked on urgent mobilization for the common defense, the United States wishes to consult its fellow members in the Organization of American States with respect to the world situation which we all face and on the coordination of the common effort required to meet it.

Should this request receive the approval of the Council, my Government in the near future, but after there has been adequate time for prior consultation, especially among our respective governments, will present for the consideration of the Council, in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, specific proposals, falling within the scope of the subject mentioned above, with regard to the program of the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL C. DANIELS

*U.S. Representative on the Council of the
Organization of American States.*

REVIEW OF FORMER CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

*[Released to the press by the Pan American Union
December 20]*

The forthcoming hemisphere meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, requested by the United States as a step in meeting the aggressive policy of international communism and coordinating the common effort of the American Republics against that aggression, will be the fourth of its kind since the inter-American structure of cooperation was created in 1890. Previous meetings of consultation were held in Panama in 1939, in Habana in 1940, and in Rio de Janeiro in 1942.

Method Established

The procedure for calling meetings of consultation of foreign ministers in times of emergency was established at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, held at Buenos Aires in 1936. That meeting was called to safeguard peace within the Western Hemisphere and to protect the American Republics from aggression within or beyond the hemisphere.

The principle of consultation was embodied in the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation and Reestablishment of Peace which was adopted at Buenos Aires. That instrument provided for consultation and collaboration by all the American

nations when their peace was threatened from any source. Moreover, it established the principle that a threat to the peace of any American nation was a threat to the peace of each and every one of them.

The Buenos Aires Peace Conference did not go so far as to provide the machinery for applying this principle. This was done 2 years later at Lima, when the American Republics adopted the historic Declaration of Lima at the eighth International Conference of American States.

1939

The Declaration of Lima affirmed their intention to maintain their continental solidarity and their collaboration in the principles underlying this solidarity; to defend these principles against all foreign intervention, and to consult on all matters affecting their peace, security and territorial integrity through meetings of foreign ministers. Within a year this machinery was put to the test by the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, and a meeting of consultation was convoked at Panama on September 23, 1939.

The purpose of the Panama meeting was primarily that of maintaining the neutrality of the American continent. To that end, the meeting adopted the Declaration of Panama, establishing a neutral zone around the American Republics to be kept free from belligerent activities. The General Declaration of Neutrality, adopted at the same time, established the machinery for resolving problems affecting American neutrality. Likewise discussed was the matter of economic cooperation among the American Republics in a world partly at war.

1940

Failure of the belligerents to respect the Western Hemisphere neutrality zone laid down at Panama and German occupation of France and Holland, with corresponding implications for French and Dutch possessions in the Western Hemisphere, led to the second meeting of Consultation, held at Habana in July 1940.

There the American Republics undertook to study the problem of European possessions in America and the consequences of their possible transfer to another non-American power. Their deliberations led to adoption of the Act of Habana, pertaining to the provisional administration of European colonies and possessions in America if the need arose. This interim measure was to be supplanted by the Convention of Habana, adopted at the same meeting, as soon as the latter instrument had been fully ratified by two-thirds of the member nations. Another important commitment made at Habana was to be found in resolution XV of the Habana Convention, providing for reciprocal assistance and cooperation by all member

nations in the event of an aggression against any one of them.

This commitment successfully met its first test when Japan attacked the United States on December 7, 1941. On the basis of the Habana agreements and as a general expression of solidarity, a number of American Republics declared war on the Axis shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Several of them, in fact, preceded the United States in its declaration of war.

1942

The third meeting of Consultation, which began at Rio de Janeiro on January 15, 1942, was called to adopt measures for the defense of the Western Hemisphere in the light of Axis aggression. The Axis attack against the United States was interpreted as an act of aggression against continental sovereignty itself, and it was recommended that the American Republics break diplomatic relations with the Axis powers in accordance with the procedures and circumstances obtaining in the case of each country.

At that time, nine countries—Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama—had already declared war on the Axis. Three—Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela—had broken off diplomatic relations with the Axis before the Rio Conference, and the others had agreed to consider the United States a nonbelligerent. Eventually, after the Rio Conference, all the American Republics severed relations with the Axis.

The purpose of this move, aside from its psychological effect, was to eliminate sources of enemy propaganda, sabotage, and espionage which otherwise might have continued to function under the cloak of diplomatic immunity. To supplement these steps against subversive activity, an Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense was created, which began to function in Montevideo, Uruguay, on April 15, 1942. Likewise created was the Inter-American Defense Board, which continues to play an important role in the military defense of the Hemisphere. Other measures adopted at the Rio meeting included communications, postwar problems, the maintenance of internal economies, raw and strategic material production, financial cooperation, and transportation.

Each of these three meetings of consultation proved to be of extraordinary importance to the Americas in time of crisis, and each was productive of results which surpassed the most optimistic expectations. They served to bring the Americas closer together in the face of a common peril and enabled the Americas to pool their unlimited resources in a common and powerful front against a common enemy. Moreover, they reflected an example of successful international cooperation without precedent in the world.

Secretary Acheson Supported as Vigorous Opponent of Communism

Statement by the President

[Released to the press by the White House December 19]

There have been new attacks within the past week against Secretary of State Acheson. I have been asked to remove him from office. The authors of this suggestion claim that this would be good for the country.

How our position in the world would be improved by the retirement of Dean Acheson from public life is beyond me. Mr. Acheson has helped shape and carry out our policy of resistance to Communist imperialism. From the time of our sharing of arms with Greece and Turkey nearly 4 years ago and coming down to the recent moment when he advised me to resist the Communist invasion of South Korea, no official in our Government has been more alive to communism's threat to freedom or more forceful in resisting it.

At this moment, he is in Brussels representing the United States in setting up mutual defenses against aggression. This has made it possible for me to designate General Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

If communism were to prevail in the world—as it shall not prevail—Dean Acheson would be one of the first, if not the first, to be shot by the enemies of liberty and Christianity.

These recent attacks on Mr. Acheson are old in the sense that they are the same false charges that have been made time and time again over a period of months. They have no basis in fact whatever.

It is the same sort of thing that happened to Seward. President Lincoln was asked by a group of Republicans to dismiss Secretary of State Seward. He refused. So do I refuse to dismiss Acheson.

If I did anything else, it would weaken the firm and vigorous position this country has taken against Communist aggression.

If those groups attacking our foreign policy and Mr. Acheson have any alternative policies to offer, they should disclose them. They owe it to their country. This is a time for hard facts and close thinking. It is not a time for vague charges and pious generalities.

There are some Republicans who recognize the facts and the true reasons for these attacks on Secretary of State Acheson and who do not agree with their colleagues.

This Nation needs the wisdom of all its people. This is a time of great peril. It is a time for unity, for real bipartisanship. It is a time for making use of the great talents of men like Dean Acheson.

Communism—not our own country—would be served by losing him.

Soviet Proposal for Discussing German Demilitarization Considered Too Narrow

U.S. PROPOSES MEETING TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS

[Released to the press December 22]

U. S. NOTE OF DECEMBER 22, 1950

Following is the text of the United States reply to the Soviet note of November 3, 1950, proposing a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers on the subject of the demilitarization of Germany. The United States reply was delivered to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. today. Identical notes were delivered by the French and British Ambassadors at Moscow.

1. The Embassy of the United States of America has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of November 3, 1950, of the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs. This note enclosed the text of a declaration published in Prague October 22, 1950,¹ and proposed a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the U.S.S.R. to consider the question of the fulfillment of the clauses of the Potsdam Agreement regarding the demilitarization of Germany.

2. The United States Government has consistently abided by the principle set forth in the Charter of the United Nations that international problems should be settled by peaceful negotiations.

The United States Government takes this occasion to reaffirm its adherence to this principle. This is in full accord with the spirit of the recent General Assembly resolution supported by the United States Government which calls attention to the desirability of consultations which would help to allay existing international tensions. Far from having any aggressive intentions toward the Soviet Union, it is inspired by a genuine desire to put an end to the existing international tension and will spare no effort to achieve so highly desirable an end. It is prepared on the basis and in the manner set forth below to explore with the Soviet, British, and French Governments the possibility of finding a mutually acceptable basis for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the four countries.

3. The Government of the United States has studied with care the note of the Soviet Govern-

ment of November 3, 1950. It has been obliged to note with regret that the basis proposed in this note is not such as to afford any prospect of a genuine settlement. The Soviet proposal to examine the question of the demilitarization of Germany will not suffice to remove the causes of the present tension. The only German military force which exists at present is that which for many months in the Soviet zone has been trained on military lines with artillery and tanks. If the participation of German units in the defense of western Germany is being discussed, it is solely because Soviet policy and actions have compelled the other nations to examine all means of improving their security. Contrary to the entirely false allegations contained in the Prague communiqué, the United States Government in common with the Governments of France and the United Kingdom is determined never to permit at any time or in any circumstance western Germany to be used as a base for aggression. The United States Government has no feeling of confidence that the same is true of that part of Germany under Soviet occupation, in view of the rearmament taking place in eastern Germany referred to above.

4. It is furthermore impossible to envisage a just settlement of German problems on the basis of the Prague communiqué. This communiqué contains no new or constructive feature and the solution proposed therein has been rejected by the majority of German opinion. It does little more than reiterate in substance previous propositions which proved after exhaustive examination to afford no basis for a constructive solution of the German problem. For the purpose of ending the present division of Germany the United States Government in conjunction with the French and British Governments has for its part more than once made proposals for restoring German unity by means of free elections held under international supervision. These proposals were sent by letter by the three High Commissioners to the head of the Soviet Control Commission on May 25, 1950, and October 9, 1950. No reply has been made to these letters.

5. The serious tension which exists at present

¹ Not here printed.

springs neither from the question of the demilitarization of Germany nor even from the German problem as a whole. It arises in the first instance from the general attitude adopted by the Government of the U.S.S.R. since the end of the war and from the consequent international developments of recent months. The Governments of the four powers would be failing in their full responsibility if they were to confine their discussion to the narrow basis proposed by the Soviet Government. Questions related to Germany and Austria would obviously be subjects for discussion. But the United States Government believes that any discussions should include equally the principal problems whose solution would permit a real and lasting improvement in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, Great Britain, and France and the elimination of the causes of present international tensions throughout the world.

6. The United States Government is prepared to designate a representative who, together with representatives of the Soviet, British, and French Governments would examine the problems referred to in the preceding paragraph with a view to finding a mutually acceptable basis for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the four countries and recommend to their Governments a suitable agenda. It would appear that the presence of representatives of the above-named governments at the seat of the United Nations in New York presents the most convenient opportunity to conduct such exploratory discussions.

7. The United States Government would appreciate receiving the views of the Soviet Government concerning the proposals set forth in the present note.

SOVIET NOTE OF NOVEMBER 3, 1950

On instructions of the Soviet Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. has the honor to state the following.

On September 19, 1950, a communiqué was published regarding the meeting in New York of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States of America, Great Britain, and France on the question of Germany. As seen from the communiqué, that principal question of meeting of three Ministers was question of creation of German army, question of remilitarization of Western Germany.

On October 20 and 21, a meeting was held in Prague of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R., Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, and the German Democratic Republic, as result of which a declaration was published containing proposals, directed, in conformity with the Potsdam Agreement, to an early peace settlement for Germany

and to the accomplishment of the demilitarization of Germany. The Soviet Government fully shares the proposals mentioned as well as the Prague declaration as a whole, the text of which is enclosed herewith.

The Soviet Government considers that the questions concerned in the communiqué of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States of America, Great Britain, and France of September 19 and also in the Prague declaration possess the greatest significance for the cause of assuring international peace and security and touch fundamental national interests of the peoples of Europe and in the first instance the peoples who suffered from Hitlerite aggression.

Taking into account the important significance of the question of the fulfillment of the decisions of the Potsdam Conference regarding demilitarization of Germany and also the divergencies existing in the positions of the Four Powers occupying Germany on this question, the Soviet Government considers it necessary to discuss these questions without delay. With these purposes in mind the Soviet Government submits proposal for calling the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R. for consideration of the question of fulfillment of the Potsdam Agreement regarding the demilitarization of Germany.

The Soviet Government hopes to receive an answer from the Government of the United States of America regarding the present proposal at a very early date.

The Soviet Government is simultaneously sending similar notes to the Governments of Great Britain and France.

Unified Command for Korea Accepts Colombian Aid

[Released to the press December 19]

The Department of State has informed the Colombian Embassy in Washington that the unified command for Korea has gratefully accepted Colombia's offer of a battalion of infantry made on November 14.

A note from the Secretary of State to the Colombian Ambassador, Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel, expressed the gratitude of the United States for the manner in which Colombia once again has affirmed its support of the action being taken by the United Nations against Communist aggression in Korea.

Colombia's previous offer of the frigate *Almirante Padilla* was accepted by the unified command on October 4.

Stressing Information Themes To Meet Changing World Conditions

by Edward W. Barrett

Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs¹

In the matter of world opinion, we are up against a picture that has changed very rapidly in the last few weeks. Let us look at it.

The American people are deeply disturbed but determined to do whatever is necessary. As a whole, they are ready and willing to make the sacrifices they have been asked to make, and probably are willing to make a great many more.

Over in Communist-dominated China, the most unbelievably intense campaign is being waged to whip up popular sentiment against Americans and against the West. You should hear what you are being called—"tools of Wall Street imperialism," "enemies of all Asia," and "reactionary forces of frustration." It is an all out hate-America campaign. Fortunately, from what we learn, it has not taken hold 100 percent, and there are still a great many dissident elements in China.

Over in Russia, the people themselves have not been fully informed on how far the Kremlin has led them down the path toward general war. While the Moscow radio shouts the dangers of war to Western Europe, it tends to play this subject down to its own people. While the Kremlin shouts about the monstrous danger of the atom bomb to Western Europe, it all but suppresses the subject in propaganda on the home front. The Kremlin rulers do, of course, keep hammering at the theme that the United States is bent on aggression and that the United Nations is but a stooge of the United States. But, in most of Russia, today, there is, by no means, full realization of the Kremlin's dangerous course in international relations.

In the satellites, some of the same factors exist. However, there are many indications that a very large segment of the population secretly yearns for war—seeing in it the main hope of liberation from the Soviet yoke.

In the free world, particularly in Western Europe, there is, obviously, a great deal of very serious fear. It is a fear that the Russians might overrun them before their defenses are built up. There is a serious fear, also, that the rather naive Americans might somehow bluster them into a general war. On the other hand predominant sentiment is such that it welcomes a United States stance of being calm and resolute, of being determined to do nothing foolish or premature in the international field, but of being determined to build up our own defenses as rapidly as possible. The events of the last few days in Brussels, following the President's speech, have demonstrated this.

Against that background, the correct course for the United States, the right position for us to take, seems reasonably clear. We must be calm, clear-headed, unflustered, but determined. We must make clear that we are not going to let ourselves be unnecessarily provoked into foolish international moves. We must be ready to negotiate fairly but determined not to appease.

The action of the President and the Congress, in the last week, has had helpful effects on free world opinion. The appointment of General Eisenhower, whose name and record have a reassuring ring to free peoples everywhere, has given a real boost to European morale.

Themes To Be Stressed in Information Program

In our own campaign of truth program, the main lines for us to take are fairly clear. To the Chinese people and the Russian people, we must make every effort to deter them from supporting the rapid drift toward war. This means, among other things, making clear to the Russian people how rapidly the Kremlin is leading them down the road to conflict. It means making clear to both that we have no quarrels with the peoples themselves. In fact, we have a long history of true and fundamental friendship between the

¹ Excerpts from an address delivered before the Junior Advertising Club of Philadelphia, Poor Richard Club, at Philadelphia, Pa., on Dec. 21 and released to the press on the same date.

American people, on the one hand, and the Chinese and Russian people, on the other. We believe the basic goals of our people are the same. And we are seeking to make this clear in every possible way.

To the free world, our basic theme is also clear. It is this: "True peace and freedom and human welfare depend on the strength of the free world." The calm and determined and speedy build-up of free world strength offers the only course for achieving true peace and freedom and human welfare. We must also make clear, over and over again, that the cause of the free world, basically, is the welfare of the many versus the tyranny of the few.

Naturally, there is a great deal more than we are doing that we should do. But this represents the main lines that we may appropriately discuss now.

Information Media Employed

VOICE OF AMERICA

First, there is the Voice of America which now broadcasts from several batteries of transmitters in this country and is relayed over transmitters in Great Britain, Munich, Tangier, Salonika, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Tokyo. We are stepping up our transmitter equipment and power just as rapidly as production will permit. We are in the course of doubling the number of languages in which we broadcast. Up to recently, our broadcasts were going out in 25 languages. Now, we are adding a number of others in particularly critical areas, including the so-called splinter languages behind the iron curtain.

The Voice's output naturally varies from area to area. Basically, that directed behind the iron curtain is made up of about half hard-hitting, well-selected news and about half commentary—material clearly reflecting the American point of view and labeled as such. Logic, irony, and plain cold economic facts each play their role in the commentaries. For example, the potential might of the free world as opposed to the potential strength of the Communist world is an important argument today. Humor, too, also plays a part from time to time. For example, we had a lot of fun and did an effective job, I believe, with the Communist allegation that we were dropping potato bugs behind the iron curtain. We had even more fun and effect, I believe, in later reporting the Czechoslovak wisecrack that the Americans were now finding it necessary to drop potatoes in order to keep the potato bugs alive.

How are we getting through? We know we are being heard widely in the satellite countries where jamming is infrequent. For example, Ambassador Briggs from Praha last week told me: "The Voice of America is the most effective instrument that the cause of freedom now has in Czechoslo-

vakia. It is being listened to widely and widely talked about."

In Russia, itself, we have come up against the greatest jamming effort ever mounted. We are beginning to get through that jamming with a number of technical developments, and we believe we will get through it to a much greater degree in the not-distant future.

We do know that when we have an important news item which we broadcast and which is suppressed locally, it does somehow get through today and is talked about widely within a few hours after we broadcast it. In other words, jamming has limited our direct audiences but the gossip network still rebroadcasts the news widely.

FILM STRIPS AND INFORMATION CENTERS

Films and film strips are enormously effective in many sections. They are particularly effective in areas where the literacy rate is low. We have had great success with small jeep mobile units. They can roll into a town square, play some music for a few minutes, and have an audience of several thousands in a short time. The films these units show tell what sort of people we are, what our aims and goals are, and give the audience the story of the cause for which the free world is fighting. Next, we have our information centers, which are scattered around the world in limited numbers now, and which serve, if you will, as arsenals of ideas for those who are fighting for freedom. They are used widely by leaders of opinion in the countries in which they operate. Incidentally, we still have one operating behind the iron curtain—and it is visited by an average of 3,000 people a month.

PRESS PROGRAM

We have a press program through which a great deal of material straightening out misconceptions about this country and countering Soviet propaganda is fed into a majority of the newspapers of the world. We have a picture program that again feeds a large number of the newspapers of the world. And let us not forget the very important item of the man-to-man conversations between our public affairs officers in the field and the editors and writers of various newspapers and publications. I hardly need to tell you how important they are in combating untruths about America—in combating Communist-inspired misinformation. Our publications, which are generally printed in the field and tailored to suit local conditions, range all the way from fairly learned documents for intellectual leaders down to comic books on what happens when the Communists actually take over a village. One such comic book, today, is being sold throughout much of the Far East and is proving immensely popular and effective.

PROGRAM

Lastly, I might mention our exchange of persons program under which the Government helps 6,000 leaders and specialists and opinion leaders, as well as teachers and students, to visit back and forth between this country and other countries each year. Some will tell you that this is only a long-range program. I deny it. There is today a young German labor leader who is singing the praises of America throughout Germany—largely because he was brought on such a trip here 4 months ago. There is an editor in Scandinavia whose editorial policies have been completely reversed from anti-American to pro-American since he came on such a trip to this country. In general, the editors and writers, lecturers, radio commentators, leaders, and teachers who visit this country are shown the bad with the good. They almost invariably go back with the impression that this old country is fallible, of course, but strong, open, and honest, with vast power and an unbeatable spirit.

Surveying and Testing Reactions

I might point out to you that we believe the proof of the pudding is in the eating—that the best way to improve our output is to study and follow closely the reactions of the actual target audiences. Today, we still seek and value the advice of experts—or even so-called experts—in this country, but we are placing far more value on the opinions and reactions of the audiences concerned. We survey, by tested sampling methods, the reactions of the audiences in nations that are open to us. We organize panels representing a cross section of the population; we have them sample our output and answer questions from us. In the more inaccessible zones, we get regular reaction reports from our Embassy staffs and from others who are in a position to advise us. We systematically interrogate escapees from these areas and organize them into panels from time to time. I repeat—we feel that such steps as these are the real proof of the pudding and the real guide to continuing improvement in our output.

Cooperation of Private Organizations Urged

Now, let us recognize that the one big factor militating against us today is the fear that the Kremlin, however deceitful, may be irresistibly powerful. That is why it is urgently important for us today to convince the world anew of our enormous military and economic potential—and of our calm and resolute determination to develop that potential as rapidly as possible.

Information Program Discussed With Business Firms

On December 15, the Department of State held an all-day meeting with representatives of United States business firms operating in the Near East and South Asia to discuss the Department's overseas information and educational exchange programs.

The meeting was the fourth in a series, others having been held with American firms doing business in Europe and Latin America.

Among Department officers taking part were George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, and Edward W. Barrett, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

Further consultations on ways to strengthen the Department's information and educational exchange activities abroad are also being held with farm, labor, and other groups in the United States.

PUBLICATIONS

Recent Releases

United States Educational Foundation in Thailand. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2095. Pub. 3949. 8 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Thailand—Signed at Bangkok July 1, 1950; entered into force July 1, 1950.

Peace in the Americas. International Organization and Conference Series II, American Republics 6. Pub. 3964. 29 pp. 10¢.

A résumé of measures undertaken through the Organization of American States to preserve the peace with relevant documents.

The Peace the World Wants. International Organization and Conference Series III, 58. Pub. 3977. 19 pp. 10¢.

Address by Secretary Acheson before the United Nations General Assembly at Flushing Meadow, N. Y., September 20, 1950.

The Shield of Faith. General Foreign Policy Series 36. Pub. 4021. 9 pp. 5¢.

Address by Secretary Acheson before the National Conference of Christians and Jews at Washington, D. C. on November 9, 1950.

Major Tasks of UNESCO in Establishing Communication Among Peoples of the World

by Howland H. Sargeant
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs¹

The world community in the sense of a world society, based on international law and justice, will be the result of growth, just as local communities and national communities are the result of growth. Communication among people is a necessary part of that growth. And it is with establishing better and more effective communication among the peoples of the world that UNESCO is primarily concerned.

Four major tasks of UNESCO are directed toward getting this communication.

Fundamental Education

The major obstacle to communication on a world scale is this: between a half and three-fourths of the world's peoples are illiterate—they cannot read nor write in any language. This means that they can speak to and hear from only those with whom they are in face-to-face contact. Obviously this is UNESCO's greatest challenge, and it is attempting to make a beginning with a program it calls Fundamental Education. It chose this phrase deliberately, rather than, let us say, the wiping out of illiteracy. Let us take a look at fundamental education in the UNESCO sense. It means more than the wiping out of illiteracy. Literacy is accepted as an essential condition for wide communication but it is only a means to a vital end. Fundamental education includes not only the teaching of reading and writing, but also the minimum elements of a rounded program of education that will enable a people to lead healthy active lives. It is community education broadly conceived, concerned with adults and adolescents as much as with children.

¹ Excerpts from an address delivered before the Kansas Commission for UNESCO at Topeka, Kans., on Dec. 8 and released to the press on the same date.

The content of fundamental education includes:

- skills of thinking and communicating (reading and writing, speaking, listening and calculation);
- vocational skills (such as agriculture and husbandry, building, weaving and other useful crafts, and simple technical and commercial skills necessary for economic progress);
- domestic skills (such as the preparation of food and the care of children and of the sick);
- skills used in self-expression in the arts and crafts;
- education for health through personal and community hygiene;
- knowledge and understanding of the physical environment and of natural processes (for example simple and practical science);
- knowledge and understanding of the human environment (economic and social organization, law and government);
- knowledge of other parts of the world and the people who live in them;
- the development of qualities to fit men to live in the modern world, such as personal judgment, and initiative, freedom from fear and superstition, sympathy and understanding for different points of view;
- spiritual and moral development; belief in ethical ideals; and the habit of acting upon them; with the duty to examine traditional standards of behaviour and to modify them to suit new conditions.

What has UNESCO done in this field? UNESCO's program includes a recommendation to member states "that they provide fundamental education for all their people, including the establishment as soon as possible of universal free and compulsory primary education and also education for adults." It continues with the statement that "UNESCO will help member states which desire aid in campaigns for fundamental education, giving priority to less developed regions and to underprivileged groups within industrialized countries." The program recommends to the Director General that in fundamental education:

- emphasis should be placed on the development of the intelligence of the individual and not merely on his economic betterment;
- the needs and resources of the local community should be the basis of the fundamental education program;
- no attempt should be made to reach arbitrary conclu-

sions about a minimum standard of education applicable to all countries and all people;

the more highly developed States should not only assist the less developed areas, but should also actively promote fundamental education among the less privileged groups within their own borders;

full use should be made, after consultation with the government or the National Commission of the country concerned, of the resources not only of governmental but also of all appropriate non-governmental agencies and institutions.

The realistic course for UNESCO is to enlist the active support and cooperation of all interested organizations, both national and international. As it develops its clearinghouse of information in this field, it will become more and more of a stimulator and a catalyst, resulting in activity on the part of governments and voluntary organizations.

Technical Assistance

UNESCO's activities in the field of fundamental education are closely related to a second major field. This is technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries. At the Technical Assistance Conference, held at Lake Success in June 1950, 53 countries pledged contributions totaling over 20 million dollars, including the United States pledge of approximately 12 million dollars. UNESCO's part of the expanding United Nations technical assistance program has gotten under way with the allocation of 1 million dollars for a number of education and scientific projects to be carried out in Asiatic, African, and South American countries.

The allocations were based on requests submitted by various governments in these areas and will finance projects for technical and industrial training, the establishment of scientific research centers and campaigns against illiteracy. The countries which will be the immediate beneficiaries of the program are Ceylon, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Iran, and Thailand. UNESCO is now considering further requests for assistance which have been submitted by Egypt, the Philippines, Burma, Israel, Guatemala, Colombia, El Salvador, and British, and French non-self-governing territories.

Under the expanded technical assistance program, UNESCO will receive about \$2,300,000 as its 14 percent share of the total amount of \$20,048,000 pledged by 53 members of the United Nations for both the United Nations and specialized agency programs. This amount is in addition to UNESCO's regular budget.

A few examples of specific projects will serve to illustrate the nature of the program. In Ceylon, provision has been made for the establishment of a fundamental education center. Three specialists will be furnished by UNESCO to assist in setting up the center which will concentrate on methods used in combating illiteracy and in teaching improved farming methods. In India, a scientific

center will be set up to serve not only India but also other countries in the Far East. This center, which will provide documentation for the various technical aid programs in the area, will abstract, and when necessary, translate important scientific works received from all parts of the world and make them available to scientific groups and others concerned in procuring available material. The purpose of the center is to further the development of basic research needed for technical and industrial advance. In addition to this center, seven experts will be sent by UNESCO to aid established Indian research institutes and laboratories in the development of certain engineering techniques which will be of value in the economic development of that country.

A teacher training project for Indonesia has been approved, under which teachers will be trained for schools in areas where 1 million war refugees and demobilized soldiers will be resettled.

Pakistan's request for help in developing a broadcasting system for use in a campaign of mass education has been approved and experts will be sent to assist in the establishment of this program. Another project approved for Pakistan is the establishment of a geophysics institute to survey desert areas with a view to determining how much can be reclaimed for food production.

In Libya, which is now under the administration of British and French authorities, but which will become independent in 1952, a training program will be provided to train junior civil servants to serve the new state. A fellowship program has also been authorized to provide intensive training for persons slated to hold top-level positions. A sum of \$57,000 has been allocated for these programs.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

For even more important than communicating with one another and having enough in common to make that communication meaningful, are the attitudes that people display toward one another in the process of communication.

Certain injustices, certain discriminations, certain attitudes and customs are deeply imbedded. Examination of these makes for discomfort, criticism, sometimes painful sacrifices. It is even more difficult to bring about world conditions, so that the 30 principles stated in the Declaration apply not only in the immediate community but also in the national community and in the world community.

But the task is not impossible. There are more individuals with more freedom in the world today than at any other time in history. It is because this is true that the subjugated and the underprivileged are themselves searching for freedom,

a word which finds response in the hearts of men everywhere.

There is power in the word itself and infinite power in the practice of the word. But one cannot have freedom for oneself alone. There must be freedom for others and it is in the resolution of the problems created in maintaining freedom for all that the United Nations method of international cooperation will meet its greatest need.

Understanding of the United Nations

The fourth task of UNESCO brings us back to the United Nations and its action in Korea. UNESCO, as the specialized agency concerned with the use of education to bring about a peaceful world community, has an obligation to spread understanding of the United Nations itself.

When charters are adhered to by nations, just as when contracts are entered into between individuals, the rules laid down must be followed, or men of common sense will abandon the enterprise.

The Communist aggression in Korea was a clear case of violation of the rules; either the United Nations had to stand behind its rules or suffer a fateful loss in leadership and prestige.

The current effort of the United Nations in Korea, then, is an important step in its long struggle to establish justice and security and freedom on a world-wide basis. This is the way any organism grows: by meeting the obstacles to its survival. Because the United States believes in the United Nations as the way to reach the establishment of law and order in the world community, the people of the United States now face a period of sacrifice.

The world community was advanced a long step by the United Nations action in Korea. The international machinery represented by the United Nations may be put to even more severe tests in similar and even more difficult situations. Let us, therefore, learn the lesson of Korea so that we may apply what we have learned to new situations. In that task each of us here has a part.

CHALLENGE OF UNESCO IN THE AMERICAS²

Ignorance is a prison of the human mind and spirit. In UNESCO, in the United Nations, in our Organization of the American States, we hold the key with which to unlock that prison and open the door to freedom and a more abundant life for millions upon millions who now live in wretchedness and for coming generations who otherwise

will be born into a condition of wretchedness.

You, the representatives of the National Commissions for UNESCO in the Americas, have the power to help translate UNESCO's opportunity into accomplished fact. This power which you hold is real power, the power of leadership, and the opportunity to use it in building up the scope and momentum of education and technical training through UNESCO's role in the United Nations technical assistance program.

One of the great barriers to human progress, today, is underdeveloped areas—one of the major roots of appalling conditions in nearly all areas—is illiteracy—the sheer inability to read and write. Even if the United Nations technical assistance program did nothing more than make some progress in overcoming illiteracy, the program could be regarded as a resounding success. But literacy is not only a worthy goal in itself. It is fundamental to progress in all other fields.

The advancement of education and technical training seems the major field for practical UNESCO action—the phase to bear down on—the one on which to concentrate UNESCO's energies. The bottleneck of illiteracy and technical deficiency must be broken, to improve the means of transmitting all forms of necessary knowledge for the lifting of human life.

The relationship between standards of living and the level of education was made clear by a study published by the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1945. That study, entitled *Education Steps Up Living Standards*, compared countries with high and low incomes and standards of living, and arrived at the following conclusions:

A country's standard of living is not determined by its resources alone.

A country's standard of living is determined largely by its level of education and technical training.

Furthermore—and this fact is of particular interest to our National Commissions—the level of a country's education and technical training is not dictated by its resources and income, but by its determination to improve its educational system.

Here, in the Western Hemisphere, we are becoming increasingly concerned about the interlocked problems of economic privation, illiteracy, and technical deficiency. We have seen a vigorous attack on these problems in Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, in cooperative programs of their Governments and the United States Government, to reorganize school systems from the ground up. This program has required the training of many more teachers, the preparation of the first textbooks in the local language, and the development

² Excerpts from an address delivered by Mr. Sargeant before the National Commissions for UNESCO of the Western Hemisphere at Habana, Cuba, on Dec. 11 and released to the press on the same date.

of courses dealing with practical, everyday problems and conditions. We see a similar program getting under way in Chile, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua.

However, despite the great value and effectiveness of cooperative programs conducted on a bilateral basis, despite the progress that is being made with them, we see that something more is needed to really come to grips with the over-all problem in the Western Hemisphere. What is needed is collective, international action such as is possible through UNESCO and the United Nations technical assistance program.

It is reliably estimated that 70 million persons over 15 years of age in North, Central, and South America cannot read nor write. The need for adult education is great. Furthermore, 19 million children continue to reach adulthood without opportunity for any formal schooling whatsoever. Obviously, we shall not get very far very fast unless we cut off this continuing stream of illiteracy, and, just as obviously, we cannot succeed in cutting it off except through a mighty effort of all the American Republics working together.

The Organization of American States (OAS) is now promoting an agreement among the governments of Latin America to set up free, compulsory education for all children through the first three grades. The OAS is advocating this as the minimum, initial step to bring the illiteracy problem under control, to be followed as rapidly as possible by extension of compulsory universal education through additional grades. The OAS proposal represents a minimum step, but even so it will tax the resources of this hemisphere and will call for our best efforts and cooperation to bring it off. It will be necessary to write and produce the textbooks, to set up numerous training centers in which additional teachers can be trained, to build schools where none exist now, and to improve the equipment of many others. There will be a considerable need for technical experts in the field of education to advise on the production of textbooks, the training of teachers, the location of new schools, the procurement of equipment, and the planning of courses of instruction.

The United States is willing to contribute to this program with technical assistance, just as—I am sure—every other American Republic is equally willing to do. And I believe that though we might not be able to get the job done separately, or even

on a country-to-country basis, we can get it done on the international basis.

The vigorous participation of UNESCO will accordingly be essential to the success of this program. This Conference of National Commissions could make no decision more promising for the future of the American Republics than to urge the American governments to adopt the OAS plan and to urge UNESCO to give the program its fullest possible support.

Another historic decision which this conference could make would be to resolve to eliminate illiteracy entirely in the Americas in the next 10 years. I believe that a careful study of what steps, in addition to the OAS plan, would need to be taken on a collective basis, would reveal its practicability. With determination and ingenuity, ways can surely be found to reach one out of every ten illiterates every year and teach him to read and write, until—at the end of 10 years—literacy would be virtually universal in this hemisphere.

In vain will we appeal to fettered, illiterate minds to appreciate and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. But we will not appeal in vain, once we have freed them from their mental bondage and advanced their capacity for thought. These, our liberated brothers, will reinforce us in the battle to liberate the world.

The challenge to UNESCO in the Americas includes both this opportunity for the spiritual uplift of our brothers and the opportunity to broaden the base of their economic uplift through the United Nations technical assistance program. The more we convert illiterates into people who can read, write, and calculate, the more will we expand the number who can enter the ranks of our skilled farmers and workers. As new skills and knowledge flood throughout the Americas, we shall surely witness a quickening of life and a growth of strength marking the start of a new and glorious era in our history.

The opportunity is at hand, the tools are available, and the method of attack is known to us all. We have tested it; we have proved it with magnificent success in this hemisphere. The method is collective, international action. All that we need now is the determination to use it, immediately, enthusiastically, in an all-out effort, on an adequate scale.

The Educational Exchange Program— An Integral Part of the Campaign of Truth

by William C. Johnstone, Jr.
Director, Office of Educational Exchange¹

Millions of destitute people who somehow survived the ravages of war are tottering on the brink of slavery. Through false promises, perversion, and threats of force and violence, the Communists are seeking to extend their domain. They are attempting to capture peoples, now clinging to the last vestiges of freedom, and add them to the millions who live unhappily in a prison of propaganda.

I do not need to describe this war of ideas in generalities. What the Russians are saying to the world is best told in their own words.

From the *Journal of Soviet Pedagogy*, for instance, we learn that the purpose of American education is

... to educate obedient, nonthinking, nonresisting slaves of capital just as the medieval school educated obedient slaves of feudal barons.

It defined the role of American education in these terms:

To separate the child from the problems of social life, to lock up his spiritual world in a small cage of personal emotions, to deprive him of scientific knowledge, to put into him haughty contempt toward those who search for the ways of real solution of social problems, to chain his thought and will to God's providence, to disarm fully in the struggle against the capitalist world, to be reconciled to outrageous crimes against mankind and the human conscience.

Among other things, the *Journal* charged that the doctrine of original sin lay at the core of the latest "progressive" educational theory in the United States and that its purpose was to train—

... dull but self-satisfied 100 per cent Americans ready on orders of American fascists to conquer the world and subject it to the American way of life.

¹ Excerpts from an address made before the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at Richmond, Va., on Dec. 6 and released to the press on the same date.

Here is another blast on public education in the United States from *Pravda*:

... in the USA everything is done in order to limit the number of pupils. The American bourgeoisie dislike spreading education among wide strata of the common people.

For the systematic deception of American youth, a reactionary system of teaching has been created in the USA. Young students are carefully isolated from all progressive influences. From the university faculties there are propagandized numerous anti-scientific "theories," which have been created by the ideologists of American fascism and which are designed to show that capitalism is eternal, and the right to exploit other peoples naturally belongs to Americans. They falsify history and in every way promote racism and cosmopolitanism, which are vital to the imperialist marauders for a theoretical grounding of their striving towards world domination.

They teach young American men and women "Americanism", striving to cultivate in them hatred towards the camp of democracy and its vanguard—the Soviet Union.

Schools in which workers' children are taught are in a terrible state. The children study in unheated, neglected or completely unsuitable locations for schools. Often a decrepit shed or dark, musty basement serves as a school.

The corrupting influence of the American system of education shows itself with especial force in the colossal growth of juvenile delinquency. The propounding of misanthropic ideas in the school, on the cinema screens and in children's literature is developing the darkest instincts among American youth. Some schools are becoming actual nests of banditry ...

Writing on "Americanism" in the *Cominform Journal* of September 16, 1949, Ilya Ehrenberg leveled perhaps the most bitter attack on "the intellectual poverty and spiritual barrenness of American life." He declared:

At the words "American way of life," there comes to mind the peculiar but hardly attractive scenes of American life; towns which look exactly alike, people always in a hurry, drug stores with their food counters, tawdry gilt and glitter, dirt, stuffiness, "coca cola" adverts, and the ideal laxative taken by Romeo and Juliet on the other side of the ocean to maintain spiritual balance ... Personally, I don't know of any other country in the world where individuality is as crushed and, indeed ob-

literated, as in the United States . . . It isn't important that all Americanists wear the same kind of tie, one could put up with that. What is awful is that Americanists repeat one and the same thing . . . Real love is alien to the Americanist: he has no imagination. He repeats the radio advice of an expert on affairs of the heart . . . Everything is mechanized: there is no place for thought, or sentiment . . . Already machines are able to make faultless calculations . . . Soon they will do everything. Human robots sigh with relief: machines will invent, vote, make love, give birth, study. It will be the golden age for America: people will have nothing to do but chew gum and admire their dollars. Where is their individuality? Where are their thoughts and sentiments? They go to idiotic films and are dazzled. They gulp five whiskies and get into a car with somebody else's wife. They listen to Mr. Acheson and to any other charlatan who advertises laxatives. They read only "best sellers." They are all alike. This is not a human society, it is a herd of milling millions . . . They would have us believe that their way of life is the height of culture. For the superman, as was the case with the German *ubermenschen*, technique is culture. Certainly, the gas chambers of Oswiecim were beyond the dreams of the primitive cannibals . . . But technique cannot conceal the intellectual poverty and spiritual barrenness of American life . . .

Because the Kremlin is hampered neither by moral restrictions or by public opinion, it is free to distort to its heart's content. Let me give you a classic example from a recent Slovakian broadcast depicting a United States cabinet meeting:

When the U.S. minister of Education was called upon to furnish the text of a proposed article (by President Truman), it was found that he had stopped attending Cabinet meetings, because his salary had not been paid for several years. The Secretary of the Treasury explained that there were no funds for such purposes, for they had to be used for armaments.

The proposal to reduce the quantity of hydrogen in the hydrogen bomb in order to get money for the Ministry of Education was rejected because the bomb industry might complain and a crisis on the Wall Street market might result.

These are but samples of the Moscow story, a story which is being told around the world, around the clock. Everywhere, by every means, the Communists are attacking the free way of life through a steady barrage of falsehoods. In face of this, there can be no question as to the necessity for our engaging in a world-wide Campaign of Truth. In the words of General Eisenhower, "the big lie must be met by the big truth." Certainly, the truth has one enormous advantage over the lie. It can be proved. It is our job, then, to see to it that the world is given the full truth.

Task of Presenting Truth

As President Truman put it,

Our task is to present the full truth to the millions of people who are uninformed or misinformed or unconvinced . . . Our task is to show that freedom is the way to economic and social advancement, the way to political independence, the way to strength, happiness and peace. We must pool our efforts with those of the other free peoples in a sustained, intensified program to promote the cause of freedom against the propaganda of slavery. We must make ourselves heard round the world in a great campaign of truth.

The task of telling the truth is not separate and distinct from other elements of our foreign policy. It is a necessary part of all we are doing to build a peaceful world. It is essential to the success of our foreign policy that the military, political, and economic measures we are taking be accompanied by an effective information and educational exchange program. The facts about what we do, the facts about why we do it, the facts about the way we do it are integral parts of what we do in foreign affairs.

The growth of an international community of free and democratic nations depends upon the ready and free flow of facts, ideas, and people. Only this free flow of facts, ideas, and people can make clear the common bonds and interests of nations and allow them to settle their differences peaceably and justly.

Our Government and private citizens are working together to extend to other peoples the ideas and concepts inherent in American life and to replace distortions and misunderstandings with facts.

Information and Educational Exchange Programs

Various agencies of the Government have, for about 10 years, conducted overseas information and educational exchange programs. The Department of State carries on its Information and Educational Exchange Program (USIE) under authority of the Smith-Mundt Act (Public Law 402) of 1948, the Fulbright Act, and certain other specialized legislation. The USIE Program is coordinated with the activities of other agencies through an Interdepartmental Foreign Information Staff, chaired by the Department of State. Private agencies directly participate in many phases of the USIE Program and provide, by contract, many program facilities and materials for government use. Private projects having similar aims to those of the Government's program are encouraged and aided by the Department of State. The over-all role of the Department of State is to assure that the total United States effort is properly oriented, well-organized and effective.

To tell America's story to the people of other lands, the USIE Program employs a great variety of communication systems. It transmits by press and radio the latest day-to-day developments of our story; it presents the story visually through motion pictures and exhibits; it goes more fully into the many facets of American life by providing books and periodicals as well as study facilities, lectures, and English-language instruction in easily accessible information centers abroad; and, finally, it personalizes the story by the actual interchange of people for educational purposes.

I am glad to report that the program is an expanding one. Because of the world situation, the Congress recently appropriated a large ad-

ditional sum which permits strengthening the program all along the line. For example, in 1950, we operated 139 United States information centers in 60 countries; in 1951, we hope to increase that figure to 177 centers in 61 countries. In 1950, we had 30 binational centers in 18 Latin American countries; the 1951 target is 33 centers in 21 countries. These centers, which play an important part in promoting hemispheric solidarity, incidentally, are quite annoying to the Communists as a recent blast carried in the Communist newspaper, *O Democrata*, bears out. From Fortaleza, Brazil:

Imperialist infiltration in our country is increasing from day to day. . . . one of the most effective methods of the hundred per cent war policy of the United States used in our country to prepare our youth psychologically for war is precisely the so-called Brazil-United States Institute . . . The Institute is an instrument for the infiltration of the rotten, warlike ideology of the bats of Wall Street into the minds of our youth . . . the Institute is a school of gangsterism maintained throughout the country by Yankee warmongers. . . . The young people should themselves unmask it as an insult to the traditions of our people, as a criminal interference meant to standardize our customs according to the American pattern.

In 1950, this Government brought 4,300 teachers, students, research scholars, lecturers, and leaders to this country; in 1951, the figure will be approximately 4,800. At the same time, we awarded grants to 1,250 Americans to go abroad for serious study, lecturing, and to serve as specialist advisers in foreign countries; next year this will be increased to 1,650.

While no program funds are involved, assistance to private agencies including procurement of copyright privileges to American books, soliciting donations of educational materials, and assistance to private agencies in the exchange of persons will continue to expand. Assistance to private, nonprofit schools sponsored by American citizens in other countries will likewise continue. Nearly \$300,000 will be used in 1951 in the English-teaching program to develop and distribute English-teaching materials to foreign universities and individuals concerned with the teaching of English and to finance the English-teaching institutes. These are but a few instances of the enlarged scope of educational exchange activities carried on by your Government as we approach the halfway mark of 1951.

Each of the media serves a unique function, each plays a specialized role. But all are devoted to the same goal—that of creating among peoples in other countries an understanding of America, what we are, and what we stand for so as to strengthen the cooperation between the United States and all other free nations. This is USIE. In Washington, we are directing and coordinating the use of these media in all parts of the world. We are seeing to it that they work together harmoniously.

For example, under the exchange of persons program, 11 Korean teachers of English were

brought to this country shortly before the outbreak of hostilities. Public and private agencies cooperated with the Department in arranging their training, both at universities and in observing public school methods. Several of the teachers were interviewed by the Voice of America for programs beamed to the Far East, press interviews were given in many places in the United States, and our overseas press units relayed their stories back to Korea and other areas of the world. Our film specialists sent out photographers to get the story of their visit in the United States to show in Korea. So, the impact of this one project has been widened by the use of all our USIE media.

Last year, there were more than 26,000 students from 125 countries, studying in 1,200 American institutions of higher learning. Every State, the District, and several of the Territories welcomed these foreign students. What they achieved academically is of great importance, but, even more important, is what they learned about the life and institutions of the United States.

Of the total number of foreign students on our campuses last year, only a small percent were supported by the United States Government. Contributions from colleges account for approximately 25 percent of the total. Many Government grants are partial, and university or other private resources are depended upon to complete them. The travel grants made under the Fulbright Act are a good example of this.

Selecting Exchange Scholars

Private cooperation with the Government is arranged in many ways. The United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange and the Board of Foreign Scholarships are examples of this and their membership reflects such Nation-wide participation. In addition to being an advisory body, the Board of Foreign Scholarships is also charged with the actual selection of persons to receive awards for the educational exchanges taking place under the Fulbright Act.

The Board of Foreign Scholarships and the Department are very well aware that, in order to present a true picture of America abroad, the persons chosen for awards must represent a cross section of this country. We are also well aware of the mandate of the law to give due regard to proper geographical distribution in the awarding of grants.

To fulfill this responsibility, the Department and the Board have directed the agencies cooperating in the execution of the program to give careful consideration to this factor in recommending candidates and have undertaken a constant analysis of recommendations to see that this directive is being followed.

The Department and the Board have, likewise, directed the cooperating agencies to expend the maximum effort to publicize the program in all parts of the country. They have encouraged the appointment of Fulbright advisors on hundreds of campuses and the establishment of campus committees to assure the widest possible participation and the making of initial judgments on candidates at the place where they are best known—in their college communities.

Again, mindful of its responsibility under the law, the Board of Foreign Scholarships this year adopted the State Scholar Plan and requested each of the States to establish committees to select two students for special awards. The Board adopted this plan as an experiment, the results of which may guide them in further efforts to assure equitable distribution of grants.

I do not wish to imply that selecting exchange scholars does not present difficulties. We have a world-wide program now—exchanges with nearly 60 countries. The majority of opportunities for Americans are in the 19 countries with which we have Fulbright agreements. But the requirements for each of these countries differ. As you would imagine, by far the largest number of Americans want to go to England, France, and Italy, with England the favorite. However, the British universities are more overcrowded than our own, and, in France and Italy, housing shortages are still very acute. This necessarily limits the number of persons we can send and means a larger proportion of disappointed candidates.

International educational exchange is necessarily complex. The interchange of teachers, for example, presents complex problems of matching a teacher in a certain subject at a certain grade level with a counterpart abroad where the school systems and curricula are not exactly comparable. If the program is to achieve its goal, these head-for-head exchanges have to be managed with a minimum of dislocation for both teachers and pupils.

In choosing candidates for university lecturing or advanced research, we are made very sharply aware of the binational character of these programs. We are, of necessity, guided by the particular openings in foreign universities which Americans are asked to fill or the type of research facilities which these countries can make available for our scholars. Very often, it is a matter of recruiting the right person for the specific opening—a factor which limits the normal Nation-wide competitive aspect of the program.

American colleges and universities are challenged today to demonstrate more effectively than ever before the survival value of America's free institutions and basic democratic ideas and ideals. They must not be content to meet this challenge for the foreign students within their halls; they must go out to meet it beyond their borders.

I believe that the challenge was put squarely to all of us in the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the National Conference of University and College Administrators and Educators, Government and Military Officials, and Representatives of National Organizations, held at Washington in October of this year. They are brief and to the point, and I ask that you consider them carefully as I read them:

1. That forces be rallied which are concerned with the preserving and the perfecting of the democratic way of life in America to the end that we may present to the world a more convincing demonstration of a people who are seeking full realization of democratic values.

2. That each institution take immediate steps to re-examine and strengthen its total program in order to insure that:

a) An awareness of the gravity of the international situation is grasped by both the students and the adult community, and that the challenge to our way of life is understood.

b) Accurate information is disseminated concerning both private and public professional positions in the international field, and students are carefully selected for training to fill these positions.

c) All faculty members, regardless of subject, become aware of their opportunities and obligations for teaching international understanding.

d) In so far as facilities permit, colleges undertake programs of research designed to throw new light upon and improve procedures for education for international responsibility. It is particularly urgent that research in the social sciences keep pace with expansion of research in the natural sciences.

e) Students and professors from other lands have a profitable educational experience in the United States and that their presence result in improved mutual understanding.

f) Adequate help be given to students and faculty to secure and make full use of valuable foreign experience and the individual institutions be urged to facilitate the release of trained specialists for temporary service to our government at home and abroad.

3. That the training for military service include orientation in the basic issues involved in the present crisis.

4. That each institution, as a step toward revising, strengthening, and coordinating its program, establish an all-institution committee to carry on the evaluation suggested above and to bring about needed changes.

5. That the American Council on Education take immediate steps to bring about urgently needed coordination at the national level of the many international activities of colleges and universities, including the provision for a clearinghouse of information.

6. That steps be taken immediately by governmental and intergovernmental agencies to coordinate their services and activities in the international fields whenever they involve higher educational institutions.

7. That the proposed World Association of Colleges and Universities and Unesco be supported as the appropriate agencies to effect international coordination and liaison in this field.

8. That, in view of many opportunities and urgent needs for colleges and universities to engage directly in cooperative activities in foreign countries with the guidance and assistance of appropriate federal agencies, educational institutions to be used to carry out government contracts for specific projects and that authority and funds be delegated to the institutions and that formulas for accomplishing this be devised.

9. That American higher education take greater responsibility for securing sound and constructive legislative

action in the field of foreign affairs and particularly on behalf of international cultural relations.

10. That steps be taken at once by the American Council on Education and other appropriate bodies to organize a program of educational reconstruction to parallel economic aid in Korea.

Now, these are sound resolutions. What are we going to do about them? It is said that one of the greatest labor-saving devices is tomorrow. With the problems we face in the world today, however, tomorrow may be too late. We cannot afford the luxury of resolving and then failing to act.

Occasionally, I hear someone remark—"Yes, this business of educational exchange is fine, but, with world events moving so rapidly, what effect can it produce?" I'm going to let the Communists answer that in their own words. In what was once remote Korea, Chong Son, Vice Minister of Culture and Propaganda, spoke to the people of North Korea over the Pyongyang radio on October 19, 1949—several months before the Moscow-inspired aggression. He said, and I quote:

Only by absorbing the advanced Soviet culture will we be able to develop our national culture further. Therefore we must intensify our efforts to absorb more vigorously the advanced Soviet culture so that we may develop our national culture to a higher level and make ours a rich, powerful country.

It is interesting to note that, in the autumn of 1945, the Korean-Soviet Culture Society had a membership of about 3,700, with only 20 branches. By May 1949, the membership had swollen to 1,300,000 with 105 branches and 20,000 units. In order to train middle-school teachers and government employees, more than 100 special Russian-language schools were established, already having more than 1,500 graduates. In addition, almost 70,000 lectures and concerts were given by Soviet artists, writers, and other cultural representatives in 1948, and an even greater number in 1949.

Does the Soviet Union believe in the effectiveness of cultural exchange—in its case, cultural penetration? I imagine any GI fighting in Korea today could tell us just how much the Korean and the Chinese Red has been "influenced."

The facts of international life today permit no complacency. Today, foreign affairs are everyone's affairs. Every American must become a public relations agent for his country. The responsibility of educators—the leaders of thought and opinion—is especially important. We must remember that every American student, American professor, technician, or specialist who goes abroad either represents the greatness or the weakness of American education to the peoples with whom he comes in contact.

Recently, Secretary Acheson pointed out,

We do not always present our best side to the world. In our enthusiasm and drive we often expect others to recognize us for what we are . . . It is our purpose to carry to all parts of the world the facts about what is happening in America and in the world . . . What is even more important than what we say to the world is how we conduct ourselves at home and abroad. The force

of example and action is the factor which finally determines what our influence is to be.

That is what makes the educational exchange program such an important part of the Campaign of Truth, which Secretary Acheson has termed the sixth element in the strategy of freedom. I ask you to join in this bold effort—to assume a leading role in this great Campaign of Truth.

U.S. Will Not Adhere to Salvadoran Definition of Territorial Sovereignty

[Released to the press December 22]

Following is the text of a note, dated December 12, 1950, from the American Ambassador at San Salvador, George P. Shaw, to the Salvadoran Minister for Foreign Affairs, Roberto E. Canessa.

I have the honor, pursuant to the direction of my Government, to refer to the Constitution of El Salvador of 1950 which in its Article 7 sets forth that the territory of El Salvador comprehends the adjacent seas for the distance of 200 marine miles, calculated from the lowest tide line, and includes the air overhead, the subsoil and the corresponding continental shelf.

I am directed to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the United States of America has noted with deep concern the implications of this provision of the Constitution. Under long-established principles of international law, it is universally agreed that the territorial sovereignty of a coastal state extends over a narrow belt of territorial waters beyond which lie the high seas. The provisions of Article 7 would, if carried into execution, bring within the exclusive jurisdiction and control of El Salvador wide ocean areas which have hitherto been considered high seas by all nations. It would in these extensive waters and in the air spaces above supplant the free and untrammelled navigation of foreign vessels and aircraft by such controls as El Salvador, in the exercise of the sovereignty claimed, might apply. This is true despite the disclaimer of the second paragraph of Article 7, since, consequent upon the assertion of sovereignty, freedom of navigation in these areas might be claimed to be a privilege granted by El Salvador rather than based on a right deriving from international law.

The United States of America has, in common with the great majority of other maritime nations, long adhered to the principle that the belt of territorial waters extends three marine miles from the coasts. My Government desires to inform the Government of El Salvador, accordingly, that it will not consider its nationals or vessels or aircraft as being subject to the provisions of Article 7 or to any measures designed to carry it into execution.

Please accept [etc.].

U.S. and Brazil Establish Joint Commission for Economic Development

[Released to the press December 21]

The Governments of Brazil and the United States announced today conclusion of a general agreement for technical cooperation under the Point 4 Program and a subsidiary agreement establishing a Joint Commission for Economic Development to assist Brazil in planning and carrying out an extensive program of economic development. The agreements were made at the request of the Brazilian Government.

Technical Cooperation

Signing of the agreements was announced in Washington by Henry G. Bennett, Technical Cooperation Administrator, and in Rio de Janeiro by Raul Fernandes, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Foreign Minister expressed his and President Dutra's "immense satisfaction" on consummation of the agreements. The general Point 4 agreement with Brazil is the first of the kind to be signed in Latin America.

Organization

The Joint Commission, to be composed of a Brazilian and an American commissioner appointed by their respective Governments, will be located in Rio de Janeiro. Its primary duty will be to study the development needs of Brazil and to recommend action to be taken by the two Governments.¹

The Commission will make recommendations for immediate development and improvement in specific fields vital to Brazil's goal of a balanced

economy, greater production, expanded trade, and a higher standard of living. The Commission will recommend what technical assistance is needed on specific projects and will advise on opportunities for utilizing foreign and domestic technical knowledge, skills, and investments in furthering Brazil's economic development.

Brazil's proposed program to speed the country's economic and industrial development, with the assistance of the new Joint Commission, will be based upon cooperation between government and private interests, with the maximum use of Brazilian resources and greater employment of private enterprise, both foreign and domestic.

Three Subcommissions on Transportation, Power Development, and Food and Agriculture will advise and assist the Commission. These are the fields considered by the Brazilian Government as most urgently needing attention in order to promote economic development. The Subcommissions, each headed by a Brazilian and an American technician, will depend largely on the services of specialized Brazilian and United States organizations on a contractual basis.

The United States has allocated \$800,000 of Point 4 funds to Brazil during the current fiscal year for new projects of which \$150,000 will be used to help finance the work of the Commission. About 60 percent of this amount may be used for immediate studies by the Subcommissions on Transportation and Power of urgently needed improvement and development projects in those fields. Brazil will contribute the services of its technicians, buildings and other facilities, and funds for operating costs of the Commission.

Brazil is now a large exporter of light products such as coffee and cocoa beans but is unable to export heavy items such as iron and manganese ore and lumber on a large scale because of railroad deficiencies. With the assistance of the proposed Subcommission on Transportation, Brazil hopes to rehabilitate its principal railroads so as to improve carrying capacity, increase efficiency, and reduce transportation costs.

The production of power is insufficient for Brazil's present needs, and power shortages are hold-

¹The Export-Import Bank announced on Dec. 22 that it now has on its books loans for a great variety of projects, all of them designed to contribute to the productive capacity of Brazil. They include the fully integrated steel plant at Volta Redonda, for the expansion of which an additional 25 million dollars was recently committed; the Rio Doce valley railway and the Itabira iron mine development; other rail transportation equipment; cargo steamships; airplanes; harbor barges; municipal buses; hydroelectric equipment; and equipment for other industries. In all, loans to Brazil by the Bank have exceeded 200 million dollars. Repayments of principal have amounted to approximately 72 million dollars and are up to date.

ing back industrial expansion in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, and Minas Geraes. The Government has suggested a review by the Subcommittee on Power Development of the extensive power projects already under way in those states, as the possible basis of a coordinated power program for Brazil. The Subcommittee also will study the financing of power development, including the possibilities of necessary foreign capital participation.

Brazilian authorities want the Subcommittee on Food and Agriculture to investigate the possible establishment of meat packing and cold storage plants, silos and warehouses, and increased production and distribution of fertilizer.

Background

The Joint Commission will not duplicate but will be able to utilize the intensive investigation and research already carried out by the short-term Brazil-U.S. Technical Commission, or the Abbink Commission, in 1948-49. The Commission will also have as another basis of reference for its activities the official development program for Brazil known as the SALTE plan. The new Commission will formulate an action program based in part on these earlier plans.

The Point 4 agreement for establishment of the new Joint Commission is an outgrowth of discussion between President Truman and President Dutra in May 1949, when the latter visited Washington with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In conversations with President Dutra, President Truman emphasized the past record of interdependence of the two countries in peace and war and assured the President of Brazil of the continuing interest of the United States in the development of his country.

As part of the amplified technical cooperation between the two countries, the Brazilian Government has requested that existing joint projects in Brazil be expanded under the Point 4 program.

Institute of Inter-American Affairs Role

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs is co-operating with Brazil in the most extensive health and sanitation program with which the Institute is connected in Latin America. Activities are centered mainly in the Amazon and Rio Doce Valleys and in the states of Bahia and Paraíba. The program includes the operation of more than 25 health centers, numerous outposts, hospitals, laboratories, and river launches that carry medical aid to people in isolated regions.

In the vocational education program in which the Institute is working with Brazilian authorities, teachers are being given in-service training in industrial education; approximately 30 industrial teachers will be brought to the United States for training in each of the next three fiscal years;

the curricula of industrial schools will be studied and new teaching materials prepared.

Another cooperative project, which is being substantially expanded with \$50,000 of Point 4 funds, is *Fazenda Ipanema* (Ipanema Farm), owned by the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and located in the state of São Paulo. An American technician from the Department of Agriculture has directed its operation since 1948 as a national training center in rural engineering, with emphasis on the operation, maintenance, and repair of farm machinery.

Since 1940, American geologists, from the Geological Survey of the Department of Interior, have been working with Brazilian geologists in scientifically surveying some of Brazil's valuable mineral resources. These investigations verified the existence of the two largest deposits of high-grade manganese known in the Western Hemisphere.

One of these, in the territory of Amapá near the mouth of the Amazon, is estimated to contain at least 7 million tons of ore. The other, in the state of Mato Grosso near the Bolivian border, contains an estimated 33 million tons of ore. As a result of these surveys, two large American steel companies are negotiating with Brazilian interests for the development of the manganese in Amapá, and for developing the Morro do Urucum deposit in Mato Grosso.

Meanwhile, American geologists are helping their Brazilian colleagues determine how much iron ore is contained in a mountain range at Itabira, in the state of Minas Geraes—one of the largest sources of high-grade iron ore in the world.

Air Force Mission Agreement With Cuba

[Released to the press December 22]

Secretary Acheson and Dr. Luis Machado, Ambassador of Cuba to the United States, today signed an agreement providing for the technical services of an advisory mission of the United States Air Force to serve in Cuba. The agreement is to continue in force for 2 years from the date of signature and may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Cuba.

The agreement is similar to numerous other agreements in force between the United States and certain other American Republics providing for advisory missions of personnel of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps to those countries. The provisions of the agreement pertain to the duties, rank, and compensation of the personnel of the mission, the travel accommodations to be provided for the members of the mission and their families, and other related matters.

U.S. and Liberia Sign Point 4 Agreement

[Released to the press December 21]

The United States and the Republic of Liberia today concluded a general Point 4 agreement under which a comprehensive program for the economic development of Liberia will be cooperatively undertaken.

Secretary Acheson represented the United States Government and Secretary of State Gabriel L. Dennis, who headed the special commission which negotiated the agreement, represented the Government of Liberia at the signing ceremony in the Department of State today.

Present at the signing were C. D. B. King, Liberian Ambassador to the United States and the following members of the Liberian Special Mission which negotiated the agreements: C. Abayomi Cassell, Attorney General of Liberia; Henry B. Duncan, Secretary of Public Works and Utilities; Charles B. Sherman, Liberian Government Economist and Mrs. Mai Padmore, Secretary to the Commission.

Also present were George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, and Dr. Henry G. Bennett, Technical Cooperation Administrator.

General Agreement

The general, or "umbrella," agreement is designed to carry out the provisions of the act for international development which established the Point 4 Program. It defines the general conditions of economic cooperation and paves the way for specific project agreements.

The two Governments also signed a memorandum of understanding, providing for a Joint Commission for Economic Development to survey the economic resources of Liberia, as well as to plan and advise on the Point 4 Program in that country.¹ The Commission will be composed of seven representatives of the Liberian Government and six representatives of the United States Government, with a Liberian chairman. The pattern of cooperation is similar to that worked out in the recent exchange of notes with Paraguay.²

¹ For text of the agreement and memorandum, see Department of State press release 1254 of Dec. 22.

² BULLETIN of Dec. 18, 1950, p. 974.

The agreements signed today grew out of the Liberian Government's request for United States assistance in carrying out a new long-range development program. The Liberian Government will contribute 20 percent of its total national revenues toward the cost of the program. It estimates that this contribution will average about a million dollars a year.

Cost of the Program

Technical Cooperation Administrator Henry G. Bennett announced that the United States will contribute the services of 67 technicians plus the equipment they may need in their work. It is expected that the annual rate of United States spending for the Liberian program will reach the level of \$850,000 by next June. The two Governments will now negotiate specific project agreements, under which the new, expanded program will go forward. As a result of 2 years of joint planning and consultation by the United States and Liberian Governments, the general direction and scope of the program can now be forecast.

According to present estimates, it will take between 5 and 10 years and cost about 32½ million dollars to carry out the new development program. Financing through loans and private investment will be needed to supplement the contribution of Liberian Government revenues and United States technical assistance.

The work of technical cooperation and development in the 5- to 10-year period will be concentrated in five major fields: Engineering projects, principally roads, bridges, hydroelectric power, and water works, to cost about \$11,300,000; agricultural development mainly concerned with food supply and export items such as rubber, cacao, and palm oil, to cost approximately \$4,200,000; health projects, at an estimated cost of \$8,700,000; projects in basic education, to cost about \$7,100,000; projects to extend and improve public administration, costing about \$1,200,000.

At the request of the Liberian Government, the United Nations will also cooperate in the

fields of health and education through its specialized agencies, the World Health Organization, and UNESCO.

Benefits Outlined

A solid foundation for the new long-range program has been laid by the work which the Liberian Government, aided by the work which the United States Economic and Public Health Missions have been carrying on for the past 6 years. Each of the United States missions has been staffed with 10 American technicians. The Economic Mission has cooperated with the Liberian Government on extensive surveys for its roadbuilding program. Large areas of the interior of the country have been opened up for new cultivation. As a result, the road mileage of the country has increased from 200 in 1938 to more than 1,000 miles in 1950.

A survey of Liberia's forests by the Economic Mission's forester has established that more than one-third of the country's area is covered by high forest. These forests are composed largely of tropical hardwoods some of established value and others still unknown commercially. If uses for all species can be developed, the annual cut of Liberian timber under a sound forest program might equal in volume the cut normally taken from all United States forests east of the Mississippi River.

An Economic Mission soil survey shows that the remaining two-thirds of Liberia's area is adapted to the production of a variety of crops including rubber, cacao, coffee, oil palms, bananas, and other tropical crops all of which are important supplements to temperate zone products and some of which have great strategic value to the Western world.

As a result of Liberia's traditional open-door policy toward private investment, development of rubber production by American private enterprise preceded the second World War by 13 years. This enabled Liberia to make an important contribution to the United Nations war effort. In 1943 when most Far Eastern rubber production was in enemy hands, Liberia exported 25,000 tons of crude rubber to the United States, approximately one-half of all United States imports of that critical commodity in that year.

Food supply projects have included increased planting of rice, making Liberia self-sufficient in that staple food for the first time. New vegetables, soybeans, and other legumes have been introduced into the Liberian diet. The American Mission has cooperated with Liberian Department of Agriculture and Commerce, established in 1948, in importing purebred poultry and livestock and in developing balanced rations for livestock from Liberian grains.

The United States Health Mission has worked with the Liberian Bureau of Health and Sanita-

tion in greatly reducing the incidence of malaria, dysentery, yaws, and syphilis. As the result of a nation-wide vaccination program, smallpox is now under complete control.

The United States Health Mission has cooperated with Liberian health authorities in building and operating a large general clinic, with specialized clinics in maternal and infant care and in tropical and venereal diseases. The general clinic admits more than 2,000 patients a month. A nurses' training school and a medical library have also been established. X-ray facilities are available to the general public. A training program for medical technicians and sanitary inspectors is now in operation.

In recent years, the Liberian Government has greatly intensified its own efforts for economic development. Appropriations for public health and sanitation are 5 times greater than in 1944 and now constitute about 10 percent of all government spending.

Appropriations for public education during the last 6 years have been increased by approximately 3 times while total revenues were increasing by about 50 percent. More than 100 Liberian students are at present in the United States taking advanced training in technical fields, most of them on grants from the Liberian Government.

Close cooperation between the United States and Liberian Governments dates back to 1942 when a mutual defense agreement was concluded. Under this agreement, the United States built Roberts Field which became an important wartime link in the Air Transport Command's ferry service to Europe and the Middle and Far East. A lend-lease agreement provided for the building of a free port which was subsequently constructed at Monrovia. In 1942, Liberia declared war on Germany and Japan and joined the United Nations coalition.

Liberian Government revenues have risen from \$885,000 in 1938 to approximately \$4,000,000 in 1950. In the same period, the value of annual trade between the two countries has grown from \$2,000,000 to \$21,500,000.

U.S., U.K., and South Africa Reach Agreement on Uranium Production

[Released to the press by AEC December 14]

Uranium to be produced in the Union of South Africa as a byproduct of gold production will be sold to the United States and the United Kingdom under an agreement just concluded by the three nations.

The new agreement marks the successful culmination of several years of intensive research and development by the three nations on the problem

of economically recovering uranium from the gold-bearing ores.

The South African gold ores represent one of the world's largest sources of uranium. Although the uranium content of the ores is small, potential production is relatively large because of the great quantities of ore mined.

The initial production will come from the properties of the following mining companies, although consideration will be given by South African Government to the construction of additional uranium processing plants on other mine properties as it is warranted:

1. West Rand Consolidated Mines, Ltd.
2. Daggafontein Mines, Ltd.
3. Blyvooruitzicht Gold Mining Co., Ltd.
4. Western Reefs Exploration and Development Co., Ltd.

Funds to cover the capital cost of the uranium processing plants will be loaned by the United States and United Kingdom, on a banking basis, if requested by the South Africans.

Although uranium will be a valuable byproduct of gold production, the revenue and earnings from uranium will not be on such a scale as to affect materially the financial positions of the companies concerned.

Negotiations which led to the new agreement were concluded last month in Johannesburg by representatives of the three nations. Preliminary discussions were held at the same city a year ago. The principal representative of the United States at the meeting last month was Jesse C. Johnson, manager of the Raw Materials Operations Office of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Plant design and construction leading to the production of uranium under the new agreement is proceeding on an urgent basis. Because of security considerations, no information on rate of progress or other aspects of the program can be made public.

Foreign Nationals Visit U.S.

Recent arrivals in the United States under the Department of State's grants-in-aid program include:

Pyun Yung Tai, writer and lecturer, and vice-president of the Korean Red Cross, will tour the United States to confer with Red Cross officials, journalists, and literary leaders. His tour will include visits to colleges and universities, and he will study the public school system.

Cyrus Majd, member of the High Council Advisory Commission of the Ministry of Labor, Iran, is on a 3-month tour of various industrial and mining centers and labor organizations.

Dr. Suzanne Lemaire, head of the School of Pediatrics, University of Paris, will tour the child and maternal health centers for 3 months. Her

itinerary will include Johns Hopkins University, the Mayo Clinic, and other institutions in New York, Boston, Chicago, Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Lee Ki Poong, wife of the mayor of Seoul, Korea, will visit educational institutions and women's organizations for 3 months. She will confer with officials of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor and study the workings of various associations, particularly university women's clubs.

Grace Pak Chang, principal of Kyungki Public Girls' Middle School, Seoul, Korea, will tour for 10 weeks various educational centers. She will study methods of educational administration and visit YWCA offices and women's clubs.

Dr. Hermes A. Bartholomeu, executive secretary of a child welfare agency at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, will visit child and maternal welfare agencies in rural areas similar to organizations now being planned in Brazil.

Hafizullah Khan, vice president of the Motor Shirkat of Kabul, Afghanistan, desires to consult experts in long-distance hauling of foods in connection with visits to motor transport operational and manufacturing centers.

Dr. Benjamin Maisler, leading archaeologist and authority on the historical geography of Palestine will give courses in ancient Hebrew civilization and history and recent archaeological discoveries in Israel at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

Americans Visiting Abroad

David L. Cohn, writer and lecturer, of Hopewell, New Jersey, will tour India, Pakistan, and Southeast Asia, and will speak and discuss the various phases of American civilization and culture and race relations. He is the first lecturer to be awarded a grant under the Smith-Mundt Act for the purpose of visiting a number of countries of South and Southeast Asia.

Florence Arquin, photographer and visual education specialist, will tour South America to discuss and demonstrate techniques of visual education.

These visits have been made possible through grants-in-aid awarded by the Department of State.

Resignation of Mark Ethridge from Information Advisory Commission

On November 25, the President accepted the resignation of Mark Ethridge as Chairman of the United States Advisory Commission on Information. For the text of President Truman's letter to Mr. Ethridge, see White House press release of that date.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Calendar of Meetings¹

Adjourned During December 1950

ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization):		
Air Navigation Commission, Fifth Session	Montreal	Sept. 19-Dec. 11
Council, Eleventh Session	Montreal	Sept. 27-Dec. 15
Air Transport Committee, Eleventh Session	Montreal	Sept. 28-Dec. 15
Special African-Indian Ocean, European-Mediterranean, North Atlantic Regional Meteorological Meetings.	Paris	Nov. 8-Dec. 5
Air Navigation Commission: Fourth Session of Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Control Division.	Montreal	Nov. 14-Dec. 14
Inter-American Seminar on Biostatistics	Santiago	Sept. 25-Dec. 16
Intergovernmental Study Group on Germany	London	Oct. 24-Dec. 15
United Nations:		
International Tin Conference	Geneva	Oct. 25-Dec. 2
Economic and Social Council:		
Narcotic Drugs Commission: Fifth Session	Lake Success	Dec. 1-16
Second Social Welfare Seminar for the Arab States in the Middle East.	Cairo	Nov. 22-Dec. 14
Joint ECAFE/UNESCO Working Party on Educational and Scientific Supplies, Second Session.	Bangkok	Dec. 20-22
GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade): Fifth Session of the Contracting Parties.	Torquay	Nov. 2-Dec. 16
Meeting of Inter-American Federation of Nursing	São Paulo and Bahia	Nov. 13-Dec. 9
West Indian Conference: Fourth Session	Curaçao	Nov. 27-Dec. 8
Caribbean Commission: Eleventh Meeting	Curaçao	Nov. 27-Dec. 14
ILO (International Labor Organization):		
Textiles Committee: Third Session	Lyon	Nov. 28-Dec. 9
Asian Advisory Committee: Second Session	Indonesia	Dec. 17-19
Fourth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture	Montevideo	Dec. 1-12
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization):		
Latin American Regional Conference (Concurrent with Inter-American Conference on Agriculture).	Montevideo	Dec. 1-18
Latin American Forestry and Forest Products Commission: Third Session.	Santiago	Dec. 11-20
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization):		
Second International Conference of University Representatives . .	Nice	Dec. 4-9
First Regional Conference of the National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere.	Habana	Dec. 8-20
First Latin American Congress of Orthopedics and Traumatology . .	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.	Dec. 8-17
North Atlantic Council: Sixth Session	Brussels	Dec. 18-19

In Session as of December 31, 1950

United Nations:		
General Assembly: Fifth Session	Lake Success	Sept. 19-
Seminar on Public Personnel Management.	Lake Success	Oct. 30-
GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade): Third Round of Tariff Negotiations of Contracting Parties.	Torquay	Sept. 28-
ILO (International Labor Organization): Asian Technical Conference on Cooperation.	Karachi	Dec. 26-

¹ Prepared in the Division of International Conferences, Department of State.

Calendar of Meetings—Continued

Scheduled January 1–March 31, 1951

ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization):		
Legal Committee: Seventh Session	Mexico City	Jan. 2–
Air Navigation Commission Airworthiness Division: Fourth Session	Montreal	Mar. 20–
Air Navigation Commission Operations Division: Fourth Session	Montreal	Mar. 27–
Fourth Meeting of the International Association for Hydraulic Research	Bombay	Jan. 2–
United Nations:		
Economic and Social Council:		
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:		
Technical Conference on Flood Control	New Delhi	Jan. 7–
Regional Conference of Statisticians	Rangoon	Jan. 22–
Subcommission on Iron and Steel: Third Meeting	Lahore	Feb. 12–
Committee on Industry and Trade	Lahore	Feb. 14–
Seventh Session	Lahore	Feb. 22–
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	Lake Success	Jan. 22–
Twelfth Session	Santiago	Feb. 6 ² –
Transport and Communications Commission: Fifth Session	Lake Success	Mar. 12–
Fiscal Commission: Third Session	Lake Success	Mar. 19–
Social Commission: Seventh Session	Geneva	Mar. 19–
Trusteeship Council: Eighth Session	Lake Success	January
Fourth International Congress on Large Dams	New Delhi	Jan. 10–
Indian International Engineering Exhibition	New Delhi	Jan. 10–
Centenary Celebrations of the Geological Survey of India	Calcutta	Jan. 10–
First Plenary Session of International Commission on Irrigation and Canals	New Delhi	Jan. 10–
Sectional Meeting of the World Power Conference	New Delhi	Jan. 10
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization): Executive Board: Twenty-fifth Session	Paris	Jan. 10–
Inter-American Commission of Women: Regional Seminar	San Salvador	Jan. 15–
ILO (International Labor Organization):		
Committee of Experts on Indigenous Labor: First Session	La Paz	Jan. 16–
Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works: Third Session	Geneva	Feb. 17–
Governing Body: 114th Session	Geneva	Feb. 26–
WHO (World Health Organization): Executive Board: Seventh Session	Geneva	Jan. 22–
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization):		
Technical Meeting on Rural Cooperatives	Port-of-Spain	Jan. 22–
Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council: Third Meeting	Madras	Feb. 1–
Meeting on Agricultural Extension: (Training Centre for Agricultural Extension Workers in Latin American Countries)	Turrialba	Feb. 3–
Technical Meeting on Education in Home Economics and Nutrition	Port-of-Spain	Mar. 12–
Cotton Advisory Committee, International: Tenth Plenary Meeting	Lahore	Feb. 1–
Motion Picture Festival (Festival cinematografico)	Punta Del Este, Uruguay	Feb. 15–
Petroleum Congress, First South American	Montevideo	Mar. 12–
IMO (International Meteorological Organization): Extraordinary Session of the Directors	Paris	Mar. 15–
WMO (World Meteorological Organization): First Congress	Paris	Mar. 15–
Lyon International Trade Fair, Thirty-Third	Lyon	Mar. 31–
South Pacific Quarantine Conference	Suva, Fiji Islands	March

² Tentative.

Airplane Climb Performance Standards

by George W. Haldeman

Chief, Aircraft Division, Civil Aeronautics Administration

From September 14–October 3, 1950, delegations from the United States and 11 other member governments of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) met at Paris to discuss airplane climb performance standards to be presented for adoption at the next sessions¹ of the Airworthiness and Operations Divisions of ICAO.

Climb performance standards have presented a difficult problem, primarily because these standards determine the maximum weight at which an airplane may operate and, therefore, the maximum pay load which may be carried. Moreover, there are strong economic implications in these decisions. A brief examination of the history of this problem and its present status is noted here.

At the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago, November 1–December 7, 1944, the United States proposed the adoption, as international standards of airworthiness of aircraft, substantially its own domestic civil regulations. This proposal was well received, and, with the exception of climb performance standards, was accepted by ICAO on March 1, 1949, when the Council adopted annex 8 to the convention.

Early objections to the United States climb performance standards were raised on the ground that they were not rational. The United Kingdom, prior to the third session of the Airworthiness Division, proposed an entirely new approach to the establishment of climb performance standards based upon a statistical assessment of the various factors influencing performance. At the third sessions of the Airworthiness and Operations Divisions, although agreement could not be reached upon many of the factors involved, it was the consensus that the climb performance standards should be based upon the principles of the United Kingdom proposal but that the standards which

emerged should be reviewed in the light of their effect upon the operating weights of airplanes for which operating experience existed. If necessary, thereafter, these standards would be so modified as to insure a continuation of the safety record which had been established by these airplanes.

It was recognized that much study of various aspects of the application of these principles to the establishment of a set of climb performance standards would be necessary before complete basic standards might emerge. The special meeting at Paris was recommended as an opportunity to reach a measure of agreement upon this subject sufficient to enable the Airworthiness and Operations Division to recommend to the Council the adoption of climb performance standards.

For this purpose, the delegations of the various participating nations convened at Paris on September 14, 1950. The United States delegate was George W. Haldeman, Chief, Aircraft Division, Civil Aeronautics Administration, who was elected chairman of the meeting.²

Participating nations were Australia, Belgium, El Salvador, France, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and United States.

The work of the meeting is covered by a series of working papers, the 96th of which is the final report of the meeting. This report may be characterized as the closest approach which was found possible in the light of information available at the meeting to agreement upon standards covering take-off, landing, and climb performance for consideration by the fourth sessions of the Airworthiness and Operations Divisions.

The participating countries accepted the report and decided that, in the interim before the beginning of the fourth sessions, these standards should be applied to airplanes with which the world has had operating experience. Depending upon the

¹ The fourth sessions of the Airworthiness and Operations Division of ICAO are scheduled to be held in March 1951 at Montreal.

² For other members of the U.S. delegation, see BULLETIN of Sept. 25, 1950, p. 513.

result of this trial application, modification of these standards by the Divisions might or might not be necessary.

With two possible minor exceptions, the decisions of the meeting conformed with the position established for the United States prior to the meeting. The United States delegation recommended that the United States participate to the fullest extent in the fourth sessions of the Airworthiness and Operations Divisions when, it is believed, agreement will be reached upon international standards covering the area considered. The delegation also recommended that, prior to these sessions, the United States thoroughly assess the effect on the operating weights now permitted of applying to its aircraft, currently in use, the standards recommended at the Paris meeting. It would then be decided whether the recommended standards, provided that they maintain the level of safety resulting from existing United States requirements, are acceptable for application to future types of aircraft.

There was some reluctance on the part of all countries, except the United States, to accept the idea that operational rules should specify a minimum height in feet by which the flight path of an airplane, with one engine inoperative, should clear any terrain over which the airplane must be so operated. The United States took the position that such minima are essential to the complete

definition of airworthiness. There was agreement that the operations rules should state explicitly that the clearance between the flight path and the terrain must be positive, but the main issue of establishing minima remains open for further discussion at subsequent meetings.

Although the meeting agreed that, ultimately, the standard should provide a single value of drag weight ration, or some practicable alternative, and should provide a single set of factors relating to the landing distance of the airplane to the landing distance available at the airport, it did not agree at this session upon such values. This issue remains open.

The meeting did result in agreement upon a set of climb performance standards recommended for consideration by the fourth sessions of the Airworthiness and Operations Divisions, subject only to such modification or adjustment as might be warranted upon the basis of the result of trial application of the standards to current and projected airplane types between the close of the meeting and the commencement of the fourth sessions. It is believed that final agreement upon a set of standards can be achieved at the fourth sessions. Such an agreement would provide, for the first time since the Chicago Conference, a complete set of airworthiness standards governing the design and operation of transport category A airplanes in international air navigation.

Fifth Session of ITU Administrative Council

by Helen G. Kelly

Special Assistant on the Telecommunications Policy Staff

The fifth session of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) met at Geneva from September 1 to October 11, 1950. The Administrative Council was set up by the International Telecommunication Convention at Atlantic City in 1947 and normally meets once a year at Geneva.

Sixteen of the 18 members of the Council were present.¹ The U.S.S.R. and Poland did not send representatives. The representative of France, Jean Laffay, served as chairman of the fifth session.

The most important question confronting the Council resulted from postponement of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference which had been scheduled to convene at The Hague

on September 26, 1950.² The postponement had been proposed by the United States and had been concurred in by a majority of the members of the Union. Although agreeing to such postponement, a majority of administrations favored holding a conference in the near future because of a feeling that indefinite postponement would seriously jeopardize the constructive work of the Atlantic City conferences as well as the subsequent work of the Provisional Frequency Board (PFB) and the various regional and service conferences.

It was intended that the Hague Conference would bring to a culmination the plans for an engineered frequency list laid down at Atlantic City. However, it was recognized that, in the

¹ For the U.S. delegation, see BULLETIN of Sept. 25, 1950, p. 514.

² For the purpose of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, see article on fourth session of the ITU Council by Helen G. Kelly, BULLETIN of Jan. 23, 1950, p. 143.

present state of international affairs, this objective was practically impossible of attainment. The Council set up a special committee to consider the matter. Before the end of the session, the Council had forwarded a proposal to all the members of the Union and had obtained a majority concurrence for holding an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference at Geneva on August 15, 1951, subject to confirmation of the date by the Administrative Council at its sixth session beginning on April 16, 1951.

The new Conference will have a more limited and more specific agenda than that originally proposed, consisting of two major items. The first is to establish portions of the new international frequency list for those bands in which satisfactory draft frequency lists have already been established and to consider proposals for new methods of bringing the Atlantic City frequency allocation table into force for bands in which no satisfactory draft lists exist. The second part of the agenda concerns the implementation of the Atlantic City frequency allocation table. The Council believed that no great difficulty will be experienced in obtaining approval of the draft lists for frequencies below 4,000 kilocycles and for frequencies employed by the maritime and aeronautical mobile services between 4,000 and 27,500 kilocycles.

Additionally, the agenda provides for consideration of the implementation of those articles, paragraphs, and appendices referred to in article 47² of the Atlantic City radio regulations which the Conference considers possible to implement either in whole or in part. Finally, the Conference is to consider the dissolution of the PFB and the new duties of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) in light of decisions on the foregoing items.

At previous sessions of the Council, the members had been seriously concerned with the financial status of the Union. The budget ceiling of 4,000,000 Swiss francs for ordinary expenses had been approved before three working languages and five official languages were adopted in the Union. The General Secretariat has found it increasingly difficult to remain within this ceiling and, at the same time, to provide the required personnel for carrying out its increased duties as well as arranging for the necessary linguistic service.

The Council felt that it might be necessary to request approval by a majority of the members of the Union for an increase of 10 percent in the ceiling, but it finally decided to postpone consider-

ation of the problem until April 1951. The Council agreed that the members of the Union should be requested to reimburse the Netherlands Government in the amount of 400,000 Swiss francs.

This session of the Council was characterized by closer coordination with the United Nations with representatives from the United Nations attending all the meetings of the Council. A strong desire still exists, however, on the part of most members of the Council to maintain the ITU as an autonomous organization and to retain its own methods of procedure, regulations, and forms. The Council did agree to transmit the annual budget of the Union to the United Nations in a form more nearly in line with those submitted by other specialized agencies. It also agreed to enlarge the annual report to make it more readable and comprehensible from a layman's point of view.

The ITU has never sought publicity, and, as a result, very little is known outside its own circles about its activities. The ITU recognized that this ignorance of the work is not beneficial to the organization, and, therefore, it requested the Secretariat to prepare a modest information program.

A representative of ICAO attended most of the meetings in connection with the discussions on the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, which, naturally, is of interest to aviation, although ordinarily the attendance is limited and observers are excluded.

The Council decided to retain its own personnel and financial regulations on a provisional basis, pending study of the regulations of the United Nations. It directed the Secretary-General to request the United Nations to make a study of what would be involved in the ITU's joining the United Nations pension plan.

It is now generally recognized that the general regulations annexed to the Atlantic City convention are in need of a complete overhauling. The general regulations were adopted toward the end of the Atlantic City conferences when the delegations were working under intense pressure. As a result, they sometimes disagree with the convention, are difficult to interpret, and some are faulty in construction. The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for discussion at the sixth session, pointing out the reforms necessary. The Council will then draw up proposals to be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference at Buenos Aires in 1952 for clarification of the convention and the regulations.

The Council agreed that all countries listed in annex 1 of the convention, regardless of whether they have ratified the convention or acceded thereto, as well as other countries not figuring in the annex which have acceded to the convention, would be considered members of the Union so far as voting is concerned.

In addition to convening the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference at Geneva in

² Article 47 pertains to the effective date of the Atlantic City radio regulations. Part of the regulations came into force on Jan. 1, 1949, with the vital exception of the table of allocation of frequencies below 27,500 kc. and of certain articles and appendices including the procedure for the registration of frequencies by the IFRB. These remaining regulations will come into force on a date decided upon by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

August 1951, the Council took the following action regarding proposed future conferences:

(1) The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, originally scheduled to meet at Buenos Aires in 1952, is to meet in 1954 at a place still to be specified.

(2) The site and date of the Plenipotentiary Conference was reaffirmed, namely, Buenos Aires in 1952.

(3) The question of the convening of the regular Ordinary Radio Conference, which was scheduled to meet at Buenos Aires in 1952, was not decided finally and will be considered again at the sixth session of the Council.

(4) The eighth plenary assembly of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCTT) will meet in 1953 instead of 1951. However, various study groups are scheduled to meet early in 1951 at Geneva.

(5) The sixth plenary assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) will meet at Geneva from June 5 to July 6, 1951.

(6) The next plenary assembly of the Inter-

national Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIT) will be held in October 1951.

The Council was confronted with only one political problem—the seating of a Chinese representative. Representatives of both the Communist and the Nationalist Governments claimed the seat. In a secret ballot, the representative of the Nationalist China Government was seated by a large majority.

The Council considered approximately 60 agenda items and adopted 47 resolutions and numerous decisions. It was agreed for the first time that as a matter of convenience the volume of resolutions which is issued at the end of each session of the Council should also include decisions reached which were not embodied in resolutions.

The four vice chairmen present at the fifth session—the United States, United Kingdom, France, and China—chose the United Kingdom representative as chairman of the Council for the sixth session, which is scheduled to be held at Geneva, beginning April 16, 1951.

Contracting Parties to GATT End Fifth Session

[Released to the press December 18]

Twenty-nine countries who are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ended their fifth session on December 16 at Torquay, England, after acting on the most important and extensive agenda that had faced any session. (The tariff negotiations, which began on September 28, 1950, at Torquay adjourned on December 22 and will resume on January 2, 1951.)

The meetings of the contracting parties were held in a spirit of genuine cooperation and goodwill, and member countries settled several troublesome trade disputes. This meeting has demonstrated again the growing vitality and strength of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as a most effective and practical means for dealing with problems of mutual interest in the trade field.

The members carried out consultations, required by the agreement, with a number of countries in the sterling area concerning import restrictions maintained against dollar goods and the possibility of relaxing those restrictions under present conditions. They completed the first stage of the preparatory work looking toward the establishment of a more effective machinery to administer the agreement between plenary sessions of the participating countries. Their decisions included the adoption of (1) a procedure for obtaining in-

formation needed in the detailed examination of current import and export restrictions; (2) a recommended code of standard practices for the administration of the necessary trade restrictions; and (3) procedures to enable contracting parties who are not members of the International Monetary Fund to carry out their Agreement obligations affecting the control of foreign exchange. They rejected a proposal for the amendment of the Agreement to include certain articles of the Habana charter dealing with employment and economic activity.

They agreed, in the light of the current international situation, to extend the time during which parties may use exceptional import controls in regard to commodities in short supply and commodities of which there are large government-owned stocks. The United States now has in effect such import controls on certain fats and oils and on rice.

The fifth session of the contracting parties also studied the settlement of a number of disputes arising out of complaints that the benefits of the Agreement had been nullified or impaired by the action of individual countries. Brazil agreed to take the necessary steps toward the amendment of her internal tax legislation so as to eliminate certain discriminations against imported products.

Australia and Chile announced the settlement of a case brought by the latter that Australia had, through discriminatory subsidy action, nullified the value of a tariff concession granted on sodium nitrate, and the United Kingdom announced that efforts were being made to find a way to eliminate discrimination against imports resulting from the British purchase tax. A Czechoslovak complaint charging that the United States violated the Agreement in recently withdrawing tariff concessions on women's fur felt hats and hat bodies, under the "escape clause" (art. XIX of the Agreement), is being considered by an inter-sessional working party which will report to the next session.

The session was also attended by observers from the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the United Nations, the seven Governments now negotiating for accession to the agreement (Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, Korea, Peru, Philippines, Turkey, Uruguay), and six other countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Venezuela, Switzerland, Yugoslavia).

In consultation between the contracting parties and certain countries maintaining import restrictions against dollar goods, representatives of the International Monetary Fund, and of the United States, Belgium, Cuba, and Canada expressed the view that the dollar position of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Southern Rhodesia had reached the point where a beginning of progressive relaxation of these restrictions was possible. The representatives of these countries in the sterling area agreed that their Governments would carefully consider these views and also the analysis presented by the International Monetary Fund. They also expressed the view that insufficient attention had been paid to the danger that the present improvement in their dollar situation might not be typical but was rather the result of abnormal temporary factors.¹

The action regarding the administration of the General Agreement followed a Canadian proposal to create a standing committee to handle problems between sessions of the contracting parties. This proposal was studied and the results transmitted to the respective governments of the representatives for further study.

In considering the problem of how to deal with parties to the Agreement who have not joined the International Monetary Fund, the contracting parties found that all parties except New Zealand have either joined the Fund, signed a special exchange agreement, or are in process of doing one or the other. The special exchange agreement was worked out at the third session to insure that contracting parties who are not Fund members

fulfill their obligations under the commercial policy principles of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in any use they may make of exchange controls or other financial measures.

The session adopted an extensive questionnaire concerning import restrictions in order to enable the contracting parties to obtain relevant information as regards the policy, technique, and effect of import restrictions now being applied for balance-of-payments reasons. This information is to be submitted early in 1951 by signatory governments who maintain such restrictions and will be used in an over-all review of this problem at the next session. The questionnaire is also designed to obtain information for a second report on the use of balance-of-payments restrictions being used in discriminatory fashion under the special exceptions provided for during the postwar transitional period. The contracting parties also decided to require the submission of statements on export controls and on import restrictions being applied for other than balance-of-payments reasons.

Acting under the provisions of the General Agreement relating to economic development, the contracting parties authorized Haiti to continue certain import controls for 5 years in order to encourage tobacco production and the development of a more diversified economy. Requests for authority to continue similar measures on various products for the same reason submitted by Denmark and Italy were withdrawn during the course of the session.

At the request of the World Health Organization, technical advice was given by the contracting parties on a draft convention concerning the importation of insecticides, which the World Health Organization may recommend to its member governments as a means of achieving its aims in the field of pest control.

The code of practices for the standardization and simplification of import-export and exchange control administration which the representatives recommended to their governments includes provisions designed to simplify the problems of traders arising out of import licensing, changing regulations, exchange allocation, and complex administrative formalities. This text will be released on December 27.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade came into force provisionally on January 1, 1948. At present, the following countries are parties to the agreement: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Syria, Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

¹ A memorandum on the same subject, prepared in the Department of State, is also available.

Reorganization of the Department of State

IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HOOVER COMMISSION

Public Law 73, 81st Congress, authorized the appointment of ten Assistant Secretaries of State including existing positions of that rank and clarified and strengthened the administrative responsibility of the Secretary of State with respect to both the Departmental and Foreign Service operations.¹ By that act, all authority which had heretofore been vested in subordinate officers, either in the Departmental or Foreign Service, was vested in the Secretary of State, who was given complete authority for the administration of the Foreign Service. Previously, under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, authority for administration of the Foreign Service had been vested, separately, in a Director General whose relationship to the Secretary of State was not clearly defined.

The major structural changes in the Department's organization have been made. In general, they conform to the plan which had been recommended by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

In conducting its reorganization, the Department established its own task forces composed of operating personnel who were given the assignment of developing the detailed reorganization plans. During the course of putting the reorganization into effect, several hundred people in the Department participated in the devising and testing of the new organizational and procedural arrangements. This was felt to be an important part of the reorganization; that if the reorganization were to be successful it would require the understanding of the many employees in the Department who would have to live with it on an operational basis. The wisdom of this approach has since been borne out.

Major Changes in Organization

ADMINISTRATION

The first major change in the Department was the reorganization of the administrative area,

including the Department's consular activities. This involved the dissolution of the separate Office of the Foreign Service and the pairing of its administrative activities with the parallel Departmental activities. Before the reorganization, there had been an Office of the Foreign Service, an Office of Departmental Administration, an Office of Budget and Planning, and an Office of Controls. Subsequent to the reorganization, there was a more functional distribution of administrative activities among an Office of Personnel, an Office of Management and Budget, an Office of Operating Facilities, and an Office of Consular Affairs. Each of these offices was given responsibility for both the headquarters and field aspects of its subject matter. This was placed into effect on May 16, 1949.

SUBSTANTIVE OPERATIONS

The second phase of the reorganization was the establishment on October 3, 1949, of the organizational pattern for the conduct of the substantive operations. The major effect was to dissolve the former regional geographic offices and to replace them with bureaus under a broader concept of operations. Each of the bureaus was given responsibility for all operating actions affecting countries under its jurisdiction. Provision was made for the transfer to the regional geographic bureaus of public affairs, economic, and administrative personnel in order to assure that the bureau will be technically equipped to handle all matters within its scope. In addition, the bureaus were authorized to employ advisers on intelligence and on international organization matters who would also assure proper integration of the activities of the regional bureaus with those of our intelligence area and the newly created Bureau of United Nations Affairs. The Bureau of United Nations Affairs was also established as of October 3, 1949. It replaced the former Office of United Nations Affairs. Subsequent to the establishment of the four regular regional bureaus, including a Bureau of Inter-American

¹ BULLETIN of June 26, 1949, p. 835.

Affairs, a Bureau of European Affairs, a Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs, and a Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, there was established a separate Bureau of German Affairs with a director who was given the administrative rank of Assistant Secretary. Normally, its operations would be included within the Bureau of European Affairs but, because of the magnitude of the occupation task which had been transferred to the Department of State, it was decided to maintain this as a separate operation.

INTELLIGENCE

The Office of the Special Assistant for Intelligence continues to operate on a centralized basis as recommended by the Hoover Commission and by the Department's own task forces. The basic line of reasoning is that a separate intelligence unit is necessary in order to assure the making of independent intelligence estimates by people who could devote full time to their research with the advantage of central intelligence research facilities.

ECONOMIC

The economic area of the Department was consolidated under a single Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs through the transfer to that area of the previously separate Office of Transport and Communications.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

In the meantime, studies were in process leading to the reorganization of the public affairs area of the Department. This followed the lines of the Hoover Commission recommendation for a General Manager for international information and educational exchange programs who would relieve the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs of the bulk of his operational responsibilities and free him for greater attention to policy matters. The General Manager was appointed on March 15, 1950.

TOP COMMAND

The top command of the Department has been strengthened through the clarification of the responsibilities of the Under Secretary of State and through the designation of two Deputy Under Secretaries of State who were given responsibility for assisting the Under Secretary in the fields of coordination and policy as directed. One of these Deputy Under Secretaries was also given responsibility for the direction of the administration of the Department and the Foreign Service.

Additional Organizational Changes

In addition to these basic changes in the De-

partment's organization, there have been certain additional organizational changes in the Department of State that have resulted from new responsibilities in the foreign affairs field, as follows:

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

On October 25, 1949, the position of Director of Mutual Defense Assistance was established in the Office of the Secretary and assigned the general responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended. The Director was assigned a small staff to assist him in administering the program. In addition, the regional bureaus and functional offices of the Department have been developing and administering certain aspects of the program subject to over-all advice, review, and coordination of the Director.

Because of the tremendous step-up in our foreign and domestic programs for increasing our own national security and that of other free nations, the Department of State has recently been devoting considerable efforts toward the development of organizational machinery which will integrate the many programs of military and economic assistance, both within the Department of State and among the various agencies of the Government. Recent international developments require a vigorous and unified direction of United States policy and programs in the international security field.

This Department, in conjunction with the Department of Defense, the Treasury Department, and the Economic Cooperation Administration, has devised machinery to accomplish this purpose. Arrangements are being made for the appointment of a senior officer in the Department of State who will be responsible for coordinating all activities within the Department relating to the North Atlantic Treaty, other similar international programs, and military and economic assistance for mutual defense, and, in addition, will be responsible for providing leadership in the inter-departmental coordination of these programs. This officer will assume the duties now performed by the Director for Mutual Defense Assistance and will be given additional responsibilities and authority commensurate with the role outlined above.

POINT 4

On October 27, 1950, the Technical Cooperation Administration was established in the Department of State. It is the function of this office to plan, implement, and manage the technical cooperation (Point 4) programs authorized by the Act for International Development (Title IV of Public Law 535, 81st Congress). The Technical Cooperation Administration operates as an integral

component of the Department of State, utilizing the Department's staff services and facilities.

OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA

Executive Order 10171 of October 12, 1950, vested in the Department of State the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the occupation of Austria. A United States Civilian High Commissioner for Austria was appointed and furnished an organization to carry out these responsibilities in Austria. Departmental support for the High Commissioner has been provided in the Bureau of European Affairs.

Developing "Point of Action" Responsibility

The Department was concerned not alone with improving its pattern of operation but also with assuring that in actual operation that duties were clarified and that there were no conflicts in responsibility. The Department adopted the principle that, on any given matter, there should be one point of action responsibility.

The work of each unit of the Department is related in some way to that of one or more other units. In order to fix responsibility and to avoid confusion, clear delineation of responsibilities and clear specification of interrelations was felt necessary. Also, because of the broad range of social, economic, and political interests which are represented within the Department's operating processes, an operating doctrine had to be developed which would encourage the decentralization of decision making so that the top command of the Department could be free for attention to the most important matters. Thus, the action processes of the Department emphasized the making of decisions beginning at the working levels and the referral upwards only of those matters which specifically require higher attention.

Procedural Changes

Thus, in addition to basic structural change in its organization the Department has been devoting a great deal of attention to the procedural changes which are necessary to assure effective reorganization. Tangible progress in reaching certain objectives is already reflected in the substantial decrease in the amount of action paper which has heretofore been referred to the Secretary of State for decision and by the extent to which the various Assistant Secretaries have already assumed responsibility for matters within their respective areas of assignment.

Recommendation No. 20 of the Hoover Commission report on foreign affairs² proposed an amalgamation of the now separate personnel systems of Departmental and Foreign Service personnel.

² BULLETIN of Apr. 24, 1950, p. 660.

The Department requested that implementation of this recommendation be deferred pending further study because of the complex nature of the problem.

A preliminary study of the problem was made by a research committee in the Department during the summer and fall of 1949. During January 1950, an Advisory Committee to the Secretary was appointed to advise him whether fundamental changes are required in the personnel systems and relationships of the Department and the Foreign Service. The membership of the Committee included James Rowe, who was a member of the Hoover Commission, as chairman; William E. DeCourcy, Ambassador to Haiti; and Robert Ramspeck, former Chairman of the House Civil Service Committee.

The Committee has made its report to the Secretary. The Department is now reviewing the report and the improvements required in our personnel systems for the more effective conduct of foreign affairs.

THE CONGRESS

Legislation

Permitting Free Entry of Articles Imported From Foreign Countries for the Purpose of Exhibition at the Mid-Century International Exposition, Inc., New Orleans, La. H. Rept. 2561, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany H. J. Res. 489] 2 pp.

Hearings Regarding Communist Activities in the Territory of Hawaii—Part 2. Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, second session. April 13, 14, and 15, 1950. 158 pp.

State Department. Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, second session. March 10 and 12, 1948. 120 pp.

Effects of Foreign Oil Imports on Independent Domestic Producers. Hearings before the Select Committee on Small Business, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, second session, pursuant to H. Res. 22, a resolution creating a select committee to conduct a study and investigation of problems of small business. Part 3, Washington, D. C.—April 16, 1950; Jackson, Miss.—April 24, 1950; New Orleans, La.—April 25, 1950; Lake Charles, La.—April 26, 1950; Shreveport, La.—April 26, 1950; Little Rock, Ark.—April 27, 1950; Oklahoma City, Okla.—April 28, 1950; Santa Fe, N. Mex.—May 2, 1950. 441 pp.

Membership and Participation by the United States in the International Trade Organization. Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Eighty-first Congress, second session, on H. J. Res. 236. A joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the International Trade Organization, and authorizing an appropriation therefor. April 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1950. (Department of State, indexed) 809 pp.

Establishing a Bureau of Passports and Visas. S. R. 2231, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany S. 3069] 5 pp.

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